INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVII NO. 254— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929. ONE ANNA

FORECAST OF LABOUR ANNOUNCEMENT ON INDIA.

LORD IRWIN'S "SUCCESSFUL" MISSION.

Impresses Labour Cabinet On Need Of Round Table Conference

SIR JOHN'S DISCOMFITURE.

Nehru Constitution To Be Considered By Parliamentary Committee?

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Out of the welter of confusion which has been caused by conflicting statements which have appeared in British Press the outlines of policy which has been decided upon emerge. The "Free Press of India" has, however, been able to gather different threads and secure a connected story. Briefly stated Lord Irwin's mission to England has been successful to a limited extent.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

His Excellency has succeeded in convincing not only the Cabinet but leaders of the Conservative Party that there should be no delay in making it clear that British Government are anxious that any measure of constitutional advance which is decided upon should be the result of not merely of the labours of the much-boycotted Simon Commission and the Central Committee but of the leaders of Indian opinion also.

THE OFFER TO INDIAN LEADERS.

Having reached an agreement on this main question an agreement has also been reached in regard to the exact nature of the offer to be made to the Indian leaders in this connection. The offer, it is believed, will be of the following character. His Excellency Lord Irwin will announce that His Majesty's Government have decided that after the Simon Commission have reported they shall recommend to Parliament to refer the Simon Commission's report to a Joint Parliamentary Committee with instructions to examine the Report as well as any other proposals that they may be placed before them by accredited leaders of Indian opinion to whom Parliament will issue invitations either through the Premier or the Chairman of the Joint Committee. In all probability invitations will issue through the Premier. This would enable the Committee of both the Houses of Parliament to confer with the leaders of Indian opinion on the question of constitutinal reforms treating the Simon Report, the Nehru Report, the demands of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference alike as so many proposals out of which concrete proposals are to be evolved and in evolving which the Parliamentary Committee would have the assistance of the leaders of Indian opinion.

WHERE LORD IRWIN HAS SCORED.

The British Cabinet would apply their mind then not to the Simon report but to the report of the Joint Committee and after the Cabinet had decided a draft Bill would be placed before Parliament. This Bill will again be referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee with instructions to report on the Bill and to make recommendations within the scope of the basic principles of the Bill. Thus while His Excellency Lord Irwin had not been able to secure calling of a Round Table Conference His Excellency has secured that the report of the Simon Commission as well as the Nehru report shall be considered alike and that in the most important stage namely the stage in which the final proposals would be decided upon Indian leaders, if they choose would have an opportunity of making themselves effectively heard.

HOW THE ICE WOULD BE BROKEN.

As far as can be understood His Excellency will communicate these decisions to the Executive Council immediately on his return. And on the opening day of Parliament namely October 29 a question would be put in Parliament asking the Secretary of State to inform the House of the progress made by the Simon Commission and the decisions which the Labour Government have taken in order to meet the Indian situation. Then simultaneous announcement would be made of the intentions of His Majesty's Government.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S DISCOMFITURE.

Sir John Simon opposed the announcement of this nature not so much on the ground that it would prejudice the labours of the Commission but on the ground that it would be reducing the report of the Simon Commission to the status of one of documents which new Joint Parliamentary Committee would examine. Sir John Simon contended that the Report of the Simon Commission must form the exclusive basis for the formulation of the proposals for the next constitutional advance. This claim was overruled.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF SIR JOHN.

Sir John then pleaded that assuming that such an announcement was not a breach of faith with the Commission it should be made after and not before the Commission had reported. Here also Sir John has been overruled.

PRESSING THE TORY ORGANS INTO SERVICE.

And although there is no agprevailing upon Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon desperate effort was made to rouse rank and file of the Conservative Party by prevailing upon Lord Birkenhead to make an open attack in the Press which His Lordship made in the hospitable columns of the "Daily Telegraph". But Lord Birkenhead has failed to receive support.

As far as can be ascertained Labour Government have the assurance of the support of the Conservative Party to the announcement of the procedure sketched above. The Conservative Party leaders have reserved to themselves the right to oppose any measure of Indian reforms which may be introduced if it does not please them. But they do not see any objection to the proposed procedure and in view of the urgent representations which His Excellency Lord Irwin has made to recognise that such announcement is certainly overdue.—Free Press Beam Service.

LORD IRWIN RESUMES CHARGE.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

A Gazette of India Extraordi-

(Continued on page 10.)

MEERUT CASE.

Application To Stay Proceedings Rejected.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Boys, Dr. Katju moved an application on behalf of Spratt, Dange, Adhikari and Mirajkar, accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, praying that the Court be pleased to stay further proceedings in the lower court pending the disposal of the application for transfer of the case submitted by the petitioners before the High Court through the Superintendent of the Meerut Jail. His Lordship rejected the application.

Another application on behalf of the same accused praying that the order passed by the High Court on October 22 be recalled was also rejected.—A. P.

MR. SUBASH BOSE SEES MEERUT ACCUSED.

—:o:—

MEERUT, Oct 25.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose accompanied by Mr. Kiran Das, brother of the late Jatin Das, came to Meerut yesterday morning. Sjt. Subhas Bose was enthusiastically received at the station by the local Congress leaders. He had a long interview with the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case in the Court, where the latter came yesterday to inspect the exhibits.

Sjt. Bose had a very busy time during the day and he left Meerut in the evening by motor for Delhi.

In the afternoon, he addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall ground, at which more than 10,000 people attended. He advised the people to prepare themselves for the coming fight which he said would surely be on the line of civil disobedience. He added that after the Lahore Congress there would be no difference between young or old workers and leaders. He exhorted all to take up in right earnest the programme to be settled at the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

JATIN'S BROTHER STAYS WITH PRESIDENT PATEL.

—:o:—

DELHI, Oct. 25.

Sjt. Subhas Bose and Mr. Kiron Das arrived in Delhi last night from Meerut by motor. Great disappointment was in store for those who had assembled in large numbers at the station awaiting the arrival of the Punjab Express by which both of them ought to have come, but instead of that both motored from Meerut to the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel.—Free Press.

JATIN'S BROTHER.

Search Of His Luggage And Person At Amballa.

DELHI, Oct. 25.

Mr. Kiran Chandra Das, brother of Jatin Das who was travelling with Sjt. Subhas Bose from Lahore to Delhi by the Bombay Mail was suddenly awakened at 3 a.m. at the Ambala Railway station where the train was detained for an hour. A European Police Officer served on Mr. Kiran Das a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Lahore. Accordingly Mr. Kiran's luggage was thoroughly searched. Nothing incriminating was found. Later the Police Officer wanted to search the person of Mr. Kiron Das which he first refused. But subsequently on the advise of Sjt. Subhas Bose, he allowed himself to be searched. Nothing objectionable was found on his person too.—Free Press.

FRENCH CABINET

—:o:—

REQUEST TO RADICAL LEADER

M. DALADIER TO ANNOUNCE DECISION TO-DAY

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Paris.—M. Doumergue has entrusted M. Daladier with the task of forming the Cabinet.—Reuter.

WHAT M. DALADIER STANDS FOR.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Paris.—M. Daladier, who was Minister in 1924, 1925 and 1926, succeeded M. Herriot last year as the President of the Radical Socialist Party. He was re-elected President at the Party Congress at Rheims yesterday, when in the presidential address he warned his audience that economic forces of the new world were threatening to expropriate Europe and laid stress on the necessity of forming a sort of European Federation by large scale economic agreements between competing industries. Such union could only be reached if the States were absolutely secure against war. Disarmament, in consequence, was an imperative necessity. M. Daladier went on to sayo: "We are on the eve of the resumption of competition in land armaments and the consegration of Anglo-Saxon hegemony at set."

M. Daladier will give M. Doumergue his ansyer by 3 in the afternoon to-morrow.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Sir A. C. Chatterjee's Term Extended.

DELHI, October 25.

The reappointment of Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee as High Commissioner for India for a further period of fifteen months with effect from 5th January 1930, is gazetted.—A. P.

JATIN'S MARTYRDOM.

—:o:—

Lahore Municipality's Condolence Resolution.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The Lahore Municipality has passed condolence resolution on the death of Jatin Das and also recommended to Government to grant a plot of land to the Arya Swaraiya Sabha for the erection of a statute of Lala Lajpatrai.—Free Press.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Mr. Subhas Bose who was expected here last evening from Amritsar halted at Meerut and arrived here by motor late last night. He dined with the Hon. Mr. Patel and is taking a day's rest at Dr. Ansari's house. Mr. Bose is unaware of the non-bailable warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipur for his arrest, and he refused to say anything on the matter. He leaves for Calcutta to-night by the Punjab Mail.—A. P.

GAZZET OF INDIA.

DELHI, October 25.

The Gazette of India publishes the following:—

Finance Department: Mr. A. G. Barr is confirmed as a Class one Accountant-General.

Industries Department: Mr. S. R. Deshpande has been appointed Statistician to the Royal Commission on Labour in India. Mr. D. Banerji, Director of Telegraph Engineering is permitted to retire with effect from the 22nd March, 1930.—A. P.

ATTEMPT ON ITALIAN PRINCE'S LIFE.

De Rosa's Frank Statement.

QUITE READY TO SACRIFICE HIS LIFE

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Brussels.—De Rosa has made a statement that nobody had instigated him to make the attempt on Umbertos life. He had not thought of escaping and was "quite ready to sacrifice my life." He had expected to be killed on the spot.

WHO IS DE ROSA.

It transpires that De Rosa was brought up at Milan Foundling Institution. He never knew his parents. He escaped from Italy last year to Paris.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD.

—:o:—

Sails For England.

LONDON, Oct 24.

Rugby.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived at Quebec this morning from Chicoutimi. He has spent the last two days quietly in the interior of Quebec Province taking the opportunity, however, of inspecting industrial developments, notably those in connection with newsprint and waterpower. He sails from Quebec tomorrow evening for Liverpool. He is addressing to-day the Canadian Club at Quebec. This is his last public engagement in Canada. —B.O.W.

"OVERSEAS EDUCATION."

—:o:—

A New Magazine.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The first number appeared today of the magazine called "Oversea Education" which will be published by the Oxford University Press for the Colonial Office. Its general aim is the encouragement of educational research and experiment in tropical and subtropical areas. Information and criticism of what is being considered and attempted will thereby be placed at the disposal of educational authorities and those interested in education in those areas. It is hoped that this will stimulate inquiry and at the same time prevent time and money being wasted in investigation if schemes that had been tried and found wanting or regarding which full information is already available. It is also hoped that the magazine will be sound and useful in certain dominions, India and United States, in fact in all parts of the world which are interested in problems of tropical education and that information from these countries will be contributed to the journal which will thus become the clearing house of ideas and information.—B.O.W.

BANQUET TO V. C.'S.

—:o:—

Indian V. C. To Fly To London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Rugby.—One of the twelve men of the Indian Army who are among the 350 holders of Victoria Cross invited to the banquet over which the Prince of Wales will preside at the House of Lords on November 9 may fly to England. It is now too late to come by sea from India and the Imperial Airways which conducts the air service from India has arranged that if a seat is available on the aeroplane leaving Karachi on Sunday it will be placed at the disposal of any one of the Indians who desires to attend the dinner.—B.O.W.

CAMPBELL BLACK AT LE BOURGET.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

News has reached London that Campbell Black's aeroplane arrived at Le Bourget at 9/30 in morning and that all are safe.

POONA SANATANISTS ON "WAR PATH"

Won't Bow Down To "Untouchable Threat," They Say

SATYAGRAHA ARRANGEMENTS AT BOMBAY

WIRES TO MAHATMAJI AND JAWAHARLAL

POONA, Oct. 25.

A crowded meeting of Sanatanists was held in Tulasibag Temple yesterday night, under the presidentship of Mr. Ahitagni Rajawade. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Parwati Temple Trustees for their stand against such unconstitutional and illegal attempts. It was also stated that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar were not leaders of the Sanatanists, and had no authority to restrict the rights of touchables which they propose to do by their terms of compromise offered to the Trustees.

Mr. Gunjal in his introductory speech asserted that they gave to the "Untouchables" at least a part of their loaf while those who boasted themselves as sympathisers of the "Untouchables" had not given even rags to protect them from cold and wind. He said that they had preserved the rights of the "Untouchables" for centuries; the rights such as those of 'Baluta' and 'Watan' lands.

"AGAINST ESTABLISHED CUSTOM."

It was against the established custom to allow them to enter 'Mandirs' and pollute them.

Mr. Bhopatkar, editor of "Bhalla" supported the resolution and said that it was because of their mercy and toleration that untouchability was fast disappearing, but if they persist in their threats of Satyagraha there would be a reaction.

"LET THEM EMBRACE ISLAM."

If they threatened to embrace Islam he was prepared for it. He, however, hoped that such a thing would never happen. He described the demand of temple entry as the thin end of the wedge and said that it would be followed by demands of inter-marriage and inter-dining.

According to him the "Untouchables" would be allowed to enter temples in 2129.

YOUTH LEAGUERS DO THE HECKLING.

The meeting, however, could not be conducted without obstruction. There was a band of Youth Leaguers to oppose such reactionary forces to social reform. There was a good deal of heckling and the meeting ended in confusion over some differences between the Youth Leaguers and the orthodox party.—Free Press.

WIRE TO MATMAJI.

—:o:—

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary, Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Bombay "untouchables" have decided to start Satyagraha on your lines. Pray give your blessings."

Another telegram addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru runs as follows:

"Bombay "untouchables" have decided start Satyagraha. Pray come is possible."

TEMPLE TRUSTEE'S LETTER TO SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Matter Under Consideration.

Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta, Solicitor, one of the Trustees of the Mumbadevi Temple, writes to Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary, Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, from Khandala as follows:—

A copy of your letter dated the 22nd instant addressed to the Trustees of the Mumbadevi Temple has been forwarded to me here (Khandala). On account of the High Court vacation I have come here and will return to Bombay by the end of this month. Another Trustee has gone to Poona. Therefore the matter mentioned in your letter will be considered at the meeting of the Trustees which will be held early in the next month.

DR. AMBEDKAR AND BOMBAY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Mr. D. V. Pradhan, the General Secretary of the Samaj Samata Saugh, informs, since many people are making enquiries as to whether the decision arrived at at the public meeting held at Parel on 19th October in respect of the

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Public Meeting In Bombay On Sunday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee, Bombay Youth League, Independence for India League, Presidency Hindu Sabha, Hindu Maha Sabha, Parel and Matunga Depressed India Association. Depressed Class Mission, Rohidas Samaja Seva Sangha, Rohidas Dnyanodaya Samaja, Tarun Bahishkrit Mandal, Bahishkrit Seva Sangha of Thana and Kurla, a public meeting will be held on the sands of Chaupaty on Sunday (the 27th instant) at 5-30 p.m. to create a favourable atmosphere for the Satyagraha to be shortly launched in Bombay, under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Prominent members of the Youth League, Independence for India League, Hindu Maha Sabha and sympathisers of the "Depressed" classes will address the meeting. All citizens interested in the upliftment of the "untouchables" are cordially requested to attend and the trustees of the various Hindu temples are also requested to attend the meeting to place their case before the public.

Satyagraha to be started by the "Depressed" Classes in Bombay are accepted by Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar desires to make it known that he accepts them, with the reservation that the date fixed for the Satyagraha, i.e., 27th October, may have to be put off for a short period to enable for him to organise forces necessary for success.

THREE SABHAITE LEADERS' DISCLAIMER.

—:o:—

The following statement has been issued by Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. M. M. Suratkar and Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar:—

As the members of the Bombay Satyagraha Committee for temple entrance, we want to make it known to the public that Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Secretary of the Committee has not yet convened any meeting of the Committee to discuss the steps to be taken in the furtherance of the movement as he was bound to do. Nor did he consult the Committee

(Continued on page 10.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Decline In Mill Shares.

MARKET ACTS OVERBOUGHT.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

With a fair business, Cotton Mills shares ruled easy on long liquidation. Tata Hydros ruled quiet on selling. Bombay Burma shares were steady. Tata Steel shares opened steady but declined on long liquidation. Towards the close there was heavy liquidation by bulls. The market acts overbought and indication of selling quickly declines prices. Cement shares were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 782,70,80,76,77,76
Century 331,27,28-2
Colaba 136
Crescent 70
Fazal 550,45,42
Indore 370
N. Madhowji 28
Nagpur 481.
New Great 172
Pearl 331,25,26
Simplex 51
Swadeshi 417,15-10
Burma 772,73
Hydro 1261,55,56,53,56
Tram 143
Deff. 310,9,11,3,5,1,1-14
Ord. 76-8,75-8,75-4
Bundi 18-2
Indian 283,85,81
Kathi Ord. No. 211
Alcock 337,36,35

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 185.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 776-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 481/4
Century 100, 328-12.
Colaba Land 100, 136-4.
Crescent 100, 90.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 143/2
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazalbhoy 230, 542-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 105.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 370
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 10.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Manecklji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 980.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 172/8 15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 326-4.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 51-4.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 415.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 98-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77-8.
Central 200 xd. 17-4.
Imperial 506, 40f, 1370.
Eastern £5 xd. 83
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5/11, 3/3/4
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/6/0 30f xd. 48-2.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 97.
Indian Cement 281-4.
Punjab Cement, 100, 12.
Rohtabad Cement 10y, xd. 152-3
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17/8
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Kathi Ord. 210.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 77/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 89-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 767-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 143/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1256-4.
Tata Power 800; nil 667-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12/10
New Indian Assurance 6y 21/4
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 335.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 231-4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33/8
Burma (1) Corporation 77/3/12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 350 Def. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 137/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scinda Steam 14.
Tata Construction xd. 41-12.
Tata Iron Ord. 75-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 301-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 3 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (x. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 86-4.
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1100.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1032/8

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 533/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/2 Highest Rs. 50/6 Closing Rs. 50/5.
Gronudnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/7 Highest Rs 53/10 Lowest Rs 53/4/6 Closing Rs. 53/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	1929-30.
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 24-10-29	3671000
„ Yesterday do.	63000
Exports to date do.	1636000
Stock at Ports 18-10-29	1838000
„ Interior Towns do.	1042000
„ Liverpool 18-10-29	682000
Visible Supply 13-10-29	4157000
Quantity in Sight do.	5357000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,351
Linseed	4,914
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	133
Gingellyseeds	269
Groundnuts	11,045
Castorseeds	79
Rice	1,702
Myrabollams	282
Cottonseeds	1,871
Mowraseeds	77
Gram	506
Joowar	1,671
Maize	383
Bajree	1,332
Coal	4,717 tons.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The market opened at Rs. 334|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was small business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow limit later on developed into weakness on easier Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	333	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	289	12	0
Oomra Mar.	296	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	230	8	0

SPOT RATE.

Bengal 244 241 237 232

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

October	194.20—4.99
January	198.10+0.40
April	199.90+0.80

READY COTTON SALES.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Parbhani 260
200 K. Vishram & Co. Arvi 252
200 R. Damodar Ujjain 273
100 Do. Senabad 265
100 Gold Mohor Mill Upland 305
200 R. D. Tata & Co. Budhgaon 328
200 Japan T. & Co. Khandesh 260/262
100 Do. Bolda 250
100 Ital India & Co. Khurja 210
100 Do. Wan 250
100 P. Crystal & Co. Akola Old 101
100 S. J. Devid Mill Abohar 250

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bengal 232 D./J.
Broach 335 A./M.
Oomra 292 D./J.
Oomra 298 March.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE.

Present Estimate 20,812,000 acres
Last Year 21,710,000 acres.
Five Years Average 20,994,000 acres.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

U. S. No precipitation, slightly warmer. Frost expected Central and Eastern Belt.

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Ready New	Ready Red leafy. Average Old.
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	235	215
Bengal F.G.	230	200|5
Wardha-Hingt. Fine		270
Nagpur Savner Fine		270
Yeotmal Fine		260
Arvi Fine		255|60
Amraoti Fine		255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine		250
Mulkapur Fine		230
Khandesh Fine		225|30
Muthia		210
Muthia F.G.		190
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.		255
Purna F.G.G.S.		250
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.		250
Indore|Ujjain Fine		225
Burwah Sanavad Fine		245
Cambodia		380
Miraj|Sangli		325
Coompta Good		310
Jinja		430|35
Busoga		435|40

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh		3,59°
Central India		10,405
Barsi and Nagar		3,813
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,086
Berar	377	17,908
Central Provinces	178	6,546
Total Oomras	555	43,356
Dholera	55	3,798
N.-W. Provinces	443	6,549
Rajputana	117	2,340
Sind-Punjab	4	2,609
Broach	141	3,874
Coompta & Dharwar	545	24,885
Westerns-Northerns	225	7,879
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelley and Cambodia		3,403
Persian		46
American		778
Egyptian and African		12,443
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		65
Total	2,085	111,918

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

1st Sept. to 17th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	5344	90,586
Japan & China	200	93,691
Coast Ports		2,071
Up-country by Rail		14,864
Aboat in harbour for Euope, China and Japan		17,624
Total	5,544	218,836

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton —
Dec.|Jan. s'ment quoted £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. s'ment sellers £17-7-6
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. s'ment sellers £19-8-6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

N. Y. Futures 9 To 6 Points Up.

WIDE RANGE OF 47 POINTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures opened at a decline of 3 points but immediately prices improved on short covering and recorded a rise of 15 points over previous closing. This level proved to be the highest for the day as it was followed by large selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street and prices declined 47 points from the highest level reached during the early part of the day. At the decline there was considerable short covering on reports of frost and prices easily recovered the declined and closed at a net rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 18.40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled erratic and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 17.94c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 63,000 bales and exports totalled 34,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 6 points and ruled very steady throughout the day and closed at a decline of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 9.98 and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market was rather quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 16 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 15.65d. per lb.

Cotton markets continue erratic with unsettled conditions. The market is awaiting the Census Ginning report to be issued today. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and lower level encourages large demand.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. December Highest 18.2? lowest 17.80.

New York:—"Cotton heavy selling in consequence of demoralized stock market but shows good rallying power. Action of the market indicates an oversold condition. Advise buying. Piece good and yarn quiet but firm."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Light frost over Belt killing frost parts of West Texas had no effect in consequence of demoralized Stock market. Market now steadying. New York cables believe worst now over Stocks."

Reuter:—

"Market was generally weak on weakness of Wall Street and general selling but close developed somewhat firm tendency."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the foollowing cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Market still in somewhat unsettled mood but think 9.75 per cent, conservative basis for Bull operations although no really permanent advance likely just yet.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Oct. 24.

October	18.17+30
December	18.21+09
January	18.33+07
March	18.63+09
May	18.89+06
July	18.98+08
Middling Spot	18.40+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 24.

October	17.93+01
January	18.11+03
Middling Spot	17.94

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 24.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	Unquoted.
January	18.34
March	18.66

New York 11-45 a.m.:—

October	Unquoted.
January	18.16
March	18.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 63,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

	Opening.	Closing.
October	9.68	9.71—04
November		9.69—03
December		9.73—02
January	9.73	9.79—02
February		9.81—02
March	9.83	9.89—02
April		9.90—02
May	9.92	9.98—01
June		9.98—03
July	9.97	10.02—01
August		9.99—01
September		9.97—
October		9.95—
Middling Spot		9.98—15

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.
T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
D D 1/5 27/32.
T T 1/5 27/32 1st/15th Nov.
T T 1/5 7/8 15th/30th Nov. & 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.
T T 1/5 7/8 cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 two mails.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Nov.
3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3/4.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 132.
Banks Buying 60 days 129 3/4.
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 120 3/4.
SHANGHAI.
Banks Selling D D 153 1/4.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 157.
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.88 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 25th inst.
Japan/Ldondon 1/11 15/32 24th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 3/4 24th inst.
London/Italy 93.10 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 23rd inst. £4/4/11 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 23rd inst. 23 24th inst.
inst. 23 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 23rd inst. 23 3/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/4 23rd inst. 50 1/4 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 1/32 per cent. 23rd inst. 6 1/32 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 per cent. 23rd inst. 6 1/8 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.95—15
Scinde, Fine	6.20—15
Scinde, Superfine	6.45—15
Bengal, Good	5.70—15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.95—15
Bengal Fine	6.20—15
Oomra Good	6.85—15
Oomra Fully Good	7.15—15
Oomra Fine	7.45—15
Broach Fully Good	8.05—15
Broach Fine	8.30—15
Broach Superfine	8.55—15

—:o:—

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 24.

Copper, Braziers	£94½
Yellow Metal	£71
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21½
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13½
Tin, English Ingots	£199½

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

October	14.69—13
November	14.72—10
January	14.75—17
March	14.93—15
May	15.16—15
July	15.33—15
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	15.63—25

—:o:—

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 24.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£133,000,000
Public Deposits	£15,800,000
Other Deposits	£96,200,000
Government Securities	£69,500,000
Other Securities	£24,600,000
Notes and Coin	£35,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£357,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.80 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Oct. close at s.8/7d.—3-1/4d.
Dec. close at s.8/10 5/8d.—2-3/4d.
Mar. close at s.9/5d.—3d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.20-1/4—4-5/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.28-1/8—4-7/8.
May per bushel dol. 1.31-1/4—5-1/4.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Nov. 22.00—5
Feb. 19.90—10.

Wheat Cable:—
"Impossible to forecast market owing to Wall Street movements."

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 24.

Silver:—China and India bought and sold. Market is quiet

Spot	23
Forward	23-3 16

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI Rd. BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BULLION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asst., Ltd.)

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 25.

London Ready 23/
London Forward 23/
China Op. 2/3/1 Clo. 2/3/1
America Cent 80/5
Ready 52/4
Kartak Op. 52/6 Clo. 52/6
Magsar 52/8 Clo. 52/8
Tejimandi Kartak -/11/
Magsar Rs. 1/1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Kartak 21/7/9
Magsar 21/7/9
N. City 21/10/3
N. Manor 21/9/9

FLAXSEED PRICES DECLINE.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Messrs. Mornby Momelryk and Co. cable from Liverpool as under:—

"New York cables Flaxseed declined in sympathy with Wheat. Crushers good buyers on decline. Expect somewhat lower prices."

—:o:—

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Oct. 24.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 23rd gives the total note circulation at 66,326,000,000 francs, a decrease of 575,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

—:o:—

LIVEROOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500 bales.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Afloat U.K. paid 39/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers 41/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:—
October shipment Bombay paid 45.
Wheat Choice, White Karachi Parcels:—Nominal.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4|4|11-1|2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
		ALD	
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
24 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*.	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		TRAN-SHIPMENT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
30th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth.	A	£64	£118
	B	£60	£105
	E	£46	£81

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £78
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
28th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
30th Oct.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
1st Nov.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.	
6th Nov. about	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi are only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Rakotaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	0400	....	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 1 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov	4 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders

Ask for Price list.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—32, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay*	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply,

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele No. 22097

OUR LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours. No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.
PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P.O. Box No. 49 P.O. Vizagapatam. B.N.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 } per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ } per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10 } per Annum | 1927 „ 25 } per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Expert MECHANICS (experienced in Engineering Department) one Travelling Representative, one Lady Stenographer, a Veterinary Doctor, a Graduate Teacher (knowing Sanskrit), a Gujarati Typist (knowing Accounts). Apply Box. No. 2378 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1766

WANTED.—An experienced Hindu MIDWIFE, for the Medical Deptt. Panna on Rs. 30 p.m with prospects. Candidates should submit their applications stating age, experience, etc. With copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.
A 33019

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W.S.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

PROFESSION.

PATH TO HAPPINESS, peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest rout. Cost 4 As. stamps. (Post Free) Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1967

MEDICAL Bath and Massage by expert Nurses open daily from 10 to 9 p.m. Room 67, Fourth Floor, Dhan Mahal, opposite Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao.
M R1968

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & COY., Tiles Merchants, 18, Custom House Road, Fort.
JA R1959

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DISPENSARY FURNITURE and ACCESSORIES like counters, partitions, instruments, etc., FOR SALE. Cheap prices. Apply Box No. 2377 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1764

GUARANTEED HOME REMEDY. EFFICACY GUARANTEED Why look wasted and emaciated? Try G. H. Remedy A/4 in all wasting diseases and put on flesh 4 pounds a week and 15 a month. Millions of atoms of pure blood in each grain. Verify results. Used by Europeans, Dispensaries, etc. Price Rs. 3/-, postage, etc. A/6 Guaranteed remedy for all kinds of indigestion. Price Rs. 2-8-0 postage, etc. Dr. R. VENKATARAO, M.D., (Blo.), Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.
T R1951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.
32925

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below.

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Coorg sandalwood	206 tons.	Fraserpet	12-12-1929
Madras sandalwood	270 ,,	Satyamangalam	9-12-1929
Do.		Tirupattur	4-12-1929
Do.	336 ,,	Vellore	2-12-1929

NOTE:

Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the S. I. Ry. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on the S. I. R.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:

Coorg Sales:—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

Satyamangalam sales:—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Tirupattur and Vellore sales:—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

(Sd.) T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 15th October, 1929.
33036

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1929, at 12 noon, 200 to 250 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet, Coorg.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P. O.
N 33044

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE AS TO LOST DOCUMENT.

LOST OR MISLAID CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADI STREET, NISHANPADA ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 29th day of March, 1923, and made between Hawabibi alias Shariffabibi, widow of Mahomed Ismail bin Shaikh Ebrahim Konchay of the one part and Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar (since deceased) and Bai Aishabai, wife of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar and Noorbai, wife of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar of the other part and registered at the office of the Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 971 at pages 337 to 343 volume 2985 of Book No. 1, relating to the immoveable property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and belonging to our clients the said Aishabai and Noorbai, widows of the said Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar has been LOST or MISLAID, and notwithstanding an exhaustive search for the same amongst all the papers and documents in our clients' possession or custody the said Indenture of Conveyance has not been found or traced by our clients. Any person giving information to us leading to the discovery or return of the said Indenture of Conveyance will be given reward of Rs. 50.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Street, on the Eastern side of Doongry Street also called Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3167 and Cadastral Survey No. 1816, of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3325 and Old Street No. 7 and New Street No. 15, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by Public passage, on or towards the East by the property of Shapoorji, on or towards the West by Umarkhadi Street.

N. B.—The Notice published in this Newspaper on the 25th October, 1929, relating to the Assignment bearing date 9th October, 1919 and relating to our clients' property situate at Lalwadi Parel Road was published through oversight and the said notice is hereby withdrawn and cancelled. The said document was never missing.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Aishabai widow of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar and Noorbai widow of Hajibhai Bawanji Maniar, Examiner Press, Building.
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
33043

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

II CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASS.

THE NEW SESSION of the above class will commence on SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1929 Time 8-30 to 1-30, Saturday mornings only. Fees Rs. 20 for a course of six months payable in advance

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

G. W. BURLEY,
Ag. Principal & Secretary.
33027

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st October and 1st and 2nd November, 1929, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st October, 1929.
33023

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

I CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASS.

THE NEW SESSION of the above class will commence on FRIDAY, the 15th November, 1929. Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fees Rs. 25 for a course of six months, payable in advance.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

G. W. BURLEY,
Ag. Principal & Secretary.
33026

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

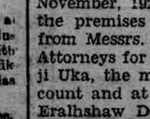
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. Langley & Co. and Western India Cotton Co., Ltd. will be REMOVED on the 4th November to
3rd floor, Petit Building,
359, Hornby Road.
above Reuter's and opposite to their present premises in Oriental Buildings.
R1950

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.
Substitute for real Diamonds.

Excels even Genuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10. Catalogue Free.
AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.
3, General Muthiah Mudaly Street, Madras

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.



Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in extre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glas like real Diamonds.
Price Rs 10. per carat Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104/BC, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ELECTRIC CUT-GLASS CHANDELLIERS AND WALL-BRACKETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Chunilal Kasturchand, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1514 of 1929 (Bhimrai Bhabhutmal and Co. vs. Gordhandas Keshavji Dossa), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:

Electric cut-glass chandelliers of 21 and 9 lights and 12 wall-brackets and furniture such as 1 grandfather clock, Chesterfield chairs, cupboards with mirrors, wooden bedsteads and chairs, rolled top table, etc., etc

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, "GODREJ" SAFE, ETC., ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. WALTER ROGERS AND CO.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1625 of 1929 (Harischandra M. Sanzgiri and others vs. F. E. Francis), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:

Furniture of the abovementioned office such as C quality "Godrej" safe on stand, size about 24" by 32", typewriter, "Gestetner" duplicating machine with cabinet, steel file cabinets, corner and stationery cupboards, large desk with drawers and pigeon holes bookshelves, writing tables, large office table, chairs, wall-clock, sliding door cupboards, tilting chair, E. ceiling and table fans and lamps cheque machine, bench, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT D'SOUZA STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai, widow of Jamnadas Gokuldas, the plaintiff in suit No. 3969 of 1922 (Jamnabai, widow of Jamnadas Goculdas vs. Gomtibai, widow of Gokuldas Haridas, and another) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 8th August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 15th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, situate at D'Souza Street, admeasuring about 235 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 479, etc., New Nos. A/1624, etc., Old Survey No. 947, etc., New Survey No. 1A/2273 Cadastral Survey No. 423 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1782/1786, Street Nos. 1, etc., and bounded on the East by De Souza Street on the West by the property of Mapla Musa, on the North by the property of Narandas Kanji and on the South by the property of Keshavji Damji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

Sale of a valuable property at Frere Road, Modykhana, opp. G. P. O. Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vussonji Kalianji Uka, the mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mr. Eralshaw Dossabhai Harver, the mortgagor:—All that piece of Port Trust leasehold land admeasuring about 497-7/9 sq. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate at Frere Road, Modykhana, bearing New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 59/1187, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2854(1) and Street No. 123.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Senate's Meeting On December 6.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday (the 6th December, 1929) at 5-15 p.m. and will be continued, if necessary, at the same place on Saturday (the 7th December) at 4 p.m. The following are some of the items on the Agenda:—

Election of nine persons to the Syndicate from among the Fellows who are neither Principals, University Professors, University Teachers, Teachers, nor Head Masters.

Budget Estimates of the University for the financial year 1929-30.

Principal N. M. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—"That the accompanying Budget Estimates of the University for the financial year 1929-30 which have been prepared by the Board of Accounts and approved by the Syndicate be adopted and passed."

Consideration of the following proposition moved by Principal K. R. Kanitkar and seconded by Principal N. M. Shah at the Senate meeting held on the 26th January, 1929, will be resumed:—

"That the Senate resolves to give a grant-in-aid to every affiliated College for the purpose of Physical Training at the rate of Rs. 2 per student annually on condition that a College introduces Compulsory Physical Training for all its male students at least, on the lines approved by the Syndicate."

To the above motion four amendments have been tabled, viz., from (1) Mr. K. M. Munshi, (2) Dr. P. T. Patel, (3) Principal T. A. Kulkarni, (4) Principal T. K. Shahani.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY IN BOMBAY.

Resumed consideration of the following proposition moved by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas and seconded by Principal K. R. Kanitkar at the meeting held on the 24th November, 1928, the discussion on which was adjourned to the meeting of the 15th March, 1929, and further adjourned owing to want of time till the day of the next Senate meeting.—

"(1) That the Syndicate be requested to approach (i) the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for a grant for initial expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs, (ii) Government for an equal amount, and (iii) the public spirited citizens of Bombay for the same amount, thus making the total of Rs. 45 lakhs which is the total initial expenditure estimated by the University Reform Committee, vide page 180, Chapter XVIII, Section III, for the foundation of a College of Technology in Bombay (Chapter XIII).

(2) That seeing that the Mill-Industry of the Presidency will be immensely benefited by the establishment of a first grade Technological College, the various Joint Stock concerns, especially Cotton Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Sholapur be requested to make a contribution both for the initial expenditure as well as for the upkeep and maintenance of the College.

(3) That the Syndicate be requested to approach His Excellency the Governor and enlist his sympathy, support and influence for securing donations from merchant-princes, millionaires and mill-owners of the whole of the Bombay Presidency and others.

(4) That the Managing and Controlling Authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute be approached with a view to their handing over the Institute with its funds and resources to the University for management, control and administration, the University undertaking to conduct the courses which are at present taught in the Institute and also others of University standard to raise it to a first grade Technological College teaching up to the standard for enabling the University to confer Degrees in the various subjects of Technology, or if they are not agreeable to the proposal, Government be requested to negotiate with the authorities of the Institute to raise the Institute to a first grade Technological College and to affiliate it with the University, the present courses being at the same time conducted in the Institute.

(5) That as proposed by the University Reform Committee on page 180 (B), steps be taken to open a Technological Department of Applied Chemistry attached to the Royal Institute of Science, and at the same time Government be approached with a view to repairing, renovating and adapting the old Back Bay Government Central Press Buildings for the location of all Departments of the Technological College.

(6) That the Syndicate be requested to address the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay with a view to each of them contributing half of the recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000 estimated by the University Reform Committee.

(7) That the excess of income from the enhanced University fees from candidates for the various University Examinations which now amounts to over Rs. 1,00,000 per year be utilized for making up any deficit of the recurring expenditure of the College in case the Government and the Bombay Municipality do not defray the whole of the recurring expenditure."

To the above motion six amendments have been tabled, viz., from (1) Dr. K. G. Naik, (2) Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, (3) Principal J. R. Gharpure, (4) Prof. S. G. Sathe, (5) Col. Khan Bahadur B. H. Nanavatty, (6) Principal G. N. Gokhale.

INCULCATION OF "THEISTIC ATTITUDE."

Consideration of the following Report of the Committee appointed by Resolution No. 10 passed at the Senate meeting held on the 23rd June, 1928:—

Report of the Senate Committee on the question of inculcating a theistic attitude in Education.

We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report as to how far it is advisable and feasible to inculcate a "theistic attitude" in University education have the honour to report as follows:—

(1) It is advisable to start education on the lines suggested in Principal G. N. Gokhale's pamphlet.

(2) We consider that attempts on the lines suggested in Principal Gokhale's pamphlet are worth being made.

(Signed) Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, D. A. D'Monte, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G. C. Bhate, T. K. Shahani (Dissents), G. N. Gokhale, S. B. Butani.

22nd March, 1929.

Principal G. N. Gokhale has given notice of his intention to move:—"That the Report of the Senate Committee on the question of 'Theistic Attitude' in education be approved and adopted."

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD.)
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE
Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL, Debility DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES, ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPORITIES; IMPOTENCY, Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5 Ext, Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic Patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:— Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq. Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Branch—Mihijam. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., & Treacher & Co., Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co., Poona & Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on
BEST TERMS
by the
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FREE ! FREE ! !
A Homoeopathic Guide for everybody's and every day use. Apply sharp with full and clear address to—THE HOMOEOPATHIC PUBLISHING Co,
172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

YOUR Eye
DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature Cure for Eye-diseases, Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD BOMBAY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A Picture of Dazzling Indian Glory! The First Picture taken in India by the British International Studios.

TO-NIGHT

"EMERALD OF THE EAST"

THIS WEEK

A Magnificent Anglo-Indian Spectacular Drama displaying the glorious Pageantry of our Indian Empire. Story written by **Mrs. JERBANU KOTHAWALLA** the well-known Parsi Authoress.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Elites of Bombay!

Here is a picture Commencing To-day for DIWALI Holidays

We beg to draw

Your special attention to the fact that it is a stunt picture produced by

Runjit Film Company

FAIRY OF SINHALDWIP

Cameraman: **JAMNADAS SUBEDAR.**

Featuring

Miss PUTLI

Supported by **Mr. INAMDAR.** Director: **NANUBHAI B. VAKIL.**

WEST-END CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Saturday 26th, Sunday 27th, Wednesday 30th, Thursday 31st October and Friday 1st Nov. Special Matinees at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. Other Days at 5-15, 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M.

Special Divali Week Programme!

THUNDERING WESTERN DRAMA!

HOOT GIBSON

World's Champion all-round rider and Western Athlete in his latest feature

"RIDING FOR FAME"

Sizzling with red hot action all the way through! Filled with Gibson Comedy, Gibson flash, Gibson Thrills, and Romance. He couldn't tame a tin lizzie without the help of a girl, but he could bust the toughest, man-killing brone that roamed the Western plains.

Also Showing

"Big Business" Fox Comedy in 2 reels.

"Look Out Below" rollicking Comedy in 2 Parts.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WILLIAM HAINES

scores again in his latest laugh hit!

THE SMART SET

Saturday, 26-10-29 at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Sunday, 27-10-29 at 3-0 P. M. (S. T.)

ARJUN—PRO. SURESHBABOO, SUBHADRA—MRS. HIRABAI.

SAUBHADRA

KRISHNA—MR. SAWAI GANDHARVA RUKMINI—MRS. KAMALABAI

INEVITABLE CIRCUMSTANCES

Prevent us from Screening the latest

IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

SWORD to SWORD

which was Scheduled to be Screened from to-day but we assure you that it will be positively Commenced

ON DHANTERAS the 30th inst.

and in the meantime we are showing

VANISHING HOPES

Starring

ERMELINE

and written and directed by

B. P. MISRA, B. A.

For Four Days only

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

(4) SHOWS DAILY At:—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW on Saturdays, Sundays at 3 P.M.

OUR REGRET

The Management of the Imperial Film Company and that of Cinema Majestic regret to inform their esteemed patrons that

SWORD to SWORD

Which was Scheduled to run To-day has been POSTPONED owing to Serious Accident to the Villain and other Characters.

But Assure their Friends and Patrons that the said Picture will be positively exhibited at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

On DIWALI DAY and thereafter.

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER!

Watch for the date of:—

Sensational Boxing Tourney.

OPENING SKATING RING

and other features.

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2.**

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

LOVE'S GREAT DRAMA.

ETERNAL LOVE

featuring

JOHN BARRYMORE

with

CAMILLA HORN

A primitive Alpine fire-brand wakens to find himself wed to a half-cat!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

4; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DOLORES COSTELLO

In

GLORIOUS BETSY

A Warner Bros. Vitaphone Production in 9 Reels.

A TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.

GLAMOROUS STORY OF THE BELLE OF BALTIMORE AND JEROME BONAPARTE BROTHER OF NAPOLEON!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A SWEDISH PRODUCTION.

SIN

featuring

LARS HANSON

and

ELISSA LAND!

A Cataclysm of Emotions Surging Thrills and Chilling Gasps.

SENTA TYPEWRITER.

No. 4 Office Model Rs. 195. No. 3 for Office & Travelling Rs. 160 net, for Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/- Bombay.

So Agents:—

S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Bombay 2.

JOCKEYS WHO DON'T TRY.

—:o:—

Action Of C. T. C. Stewards Commended.

Writing in the "Sporting Chronicle", Mr. P. Leo Faulkner, commenting on the fine of Rs. 300 imposed by the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club on a jockey because they were not satisfied with his explanation why he had not ridden his horse out for a place with his hands and heels, says this is a definite line of action which should be adopted by the Stewards of the Jockey Club and the Irish Turf Club.

"The totalizator cannot attain to its full measure of success so long as jockeys are vested with discretionary power, implied or otherwise, to begin easing their mounts before reaching the winning post" he declares, "Jockeys appear to have the right to ease their amounts as soon as they are satisfied they cannot win. Many riders make use of their discretionary powers in a very large percentage of races."

"It should be made incumbent for jockeys to ride out their horses to the winning post, using their hands and their heels for the purpose.

FIRE PLANT MARVEL.

—:o:—

Successful Experiments In England.

An exhibition of the new plant "brotex" and its products is being held in London. The plant is being grown in America, France, Germany, Kenya, Canada and the British Isles, and its possibilities on this wide range of soils are interesting to scientists and agriculturists.

As a result of the experimental work which has been already carried out the directors now state that it is a sufficiently hardy plant to be grown successfully and to yield in six months a fibre crop in many parts of England and other countries.

"The Times" says that in its six months old and later stages the plant produces a fibre which can be used for sacking, cordage, ropes and materials in which coarse hemp is usually employed. For paper-making it affords a very quick growing material as compared with spruce which takes 40 years to mature. Its seeds can be used for cattle food in the form of oil-cake, having 15 per cent. edible oil.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. W. T. Down, while doing duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

A. K. Phadkar, Personal Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been granted leave for twenty-one days from October 10, with permission to affix the Divali holidays and the Sunday following.

Mr. Balkrishna Malhar Deshpande, to continue to act as personal assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. A. K. Phadkar.

Major C. A. Pogson, M.C., Water Diviner to Government, is granted leave from 3rd January, 1930 to 28th February, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays from December 24 to January 2 to it.

On his relief from the Development Department on October 24, or any subsequent date, Mr. E. M. Duggan, is appointed temporary additional Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Department for a period of six weeks in connection with problems of road development.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. T. Lawrence, to be District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. N. M. Patwardhan.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Bar-at-Law, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kaira, vice Mr. K. K. Thakor.

Mr. Krishnalal Kivparam Thakor, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. R. B. Milne, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. S. K. Patkar.

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar, on relief, to officiate as assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. H. S. Needham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted from 18th January 1930, leave for four months and twenty-one days followed by leave for such period as will bring the total period of his absence on leave to ten months.

The Rev. John Black Allan, to be second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

BORSAD YOUTHS ASTIR.

—:o:—

Deadlock in Municipal Affairs

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Oct. 21.

Signs of new awakening are evident here. The inauguration of Borsad Youth League in the current week is an event of great local importance. The youths of this place are astir. This new movement is mainly due to new blood from Ahmedabad College Youth Leaguers.

While there are these hopeful signs on the horizon, our municipal affairs are in a stake of chaos. The present deadlock—it cannot be termed in any other way—has its roots in the election of an ex-policeman to the presidential 'Gadi' with the help and casting vote of the Mamlatdar. The majority of councillors have tried all possible ways to remove him from his position, but he has succeeded in sticking to his 'Gadi'. So now the majority of councillors have presented a requisition detailing his irregularities and declaring in unambiguous words their want of confidence in the President. The requisition states amongst other things, "we, the majority members of the Borsad Municipality, are compelled to declare no confidence in the Municipal President in view of his unbecoming, autocratic and harmful actions alike for the town and municipal administration. The municipal interests are at stake. If such a state of affairs continues longer, we fear that an 'impasse' will be created and the municipal administration would come to a standstill". The above requisition is signed by everyone of the office-bearers of different committees and copies of the same have been forwarded to the Minister, Local Self-Government, Collector and Commissioner. The Borsad public is sick of the municipal quarrels and expects the Minister of Local Self-Government to do his duty to one of the finest Talukas of Gujarat.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct 24.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Nov./Dec. delivery paid 40/-

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 39/6.

A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are:—

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use

The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture or packing.

B. C.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

DRINK
MALABATI TEA.

PRIZES for EVERYBODY

Every owner and every purchaser of a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

may participate in the new GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION which will be in force

from 1st June to 30th November, 1929.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANY-ONE MAY RECEIVE UNDER THIS SCHEME

Send the coupon TO-DAY and obtain full free particulars.

COUPON

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize competition.

Name .....

Address .....

Date ..... (8)

(Post this coupon to the address below.)

Base your choice of a typewriter on EXPERIENCE, not on the untried statements of agents and dealers

Buy a Remington Portable

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY) Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

—:o:—

Municipal Suits.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

The temperature has gone down to a certain extent but days are still very hot. Nights are however getting cooler.

The mortality figures have been on the increase this week and the total number of deaths have gone up to 185 which shows an increase of 17 over last week's figures. The death rate of the city is 35.5 per thousand and consumption takes its usual toll. During this week it has been responsible for 21 deaths.

The cloth market has not yet been steady. Some new mills are reported to have sold their goods at reduced rates and up-country merchants expect a reduction all round and hence they are very cautious in placing their orders. The market does not show any signs of revival in the near future. The yarn market also has remained very dull. On the whole it seems that local mills are not likely to make good profits in these six months.

In the Gujarat Schools Athletic Association Cup Matches the Anjuman-i-Islam School has won the Junior Team's Championship this year also by defeating the Sarvajanik High School Pardi by five wickets.

CYRUS CUP MATCHES.

Great interest is shown in the Cyrus Cup Cricket Matches in the cricket world of our city. Amanulla, the young Mahomedan player, has shown excellent form by good scores in these matches and in the last match with the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club put in the record score of 147 runs and was not out when the game was stopped yesterday. He continues his game to-day and is likely to put in some more runs still. This has been a record score in cricket matches in our city.

YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Youth League celebrated its Sharad Utsav on Thursday last. Professor Anandshanker Dhruv presided over the function. He gave some useful advice to the youths and said that they are expected to be well up in their study and full of self-control and they should be prepared to take a leading part in the service of motherland. The Secretary of the Utsav Committee of the League read his report in which he complained of want of co-operation from the members and said that it was with the help of a small group of friends that he was able to present the programme. On the whole the function with its Garbas, Ras and other items was fairly successful. It is a good thing that the Youth League of our City has invited Youth Leagues in the district to join together so that all such Leagues may be able to work harmoniously.

The Savrastra Youths living in Ahmedabad have thought of starting a League of their own and they intend to work with the Local Youth League. The Kathiawad Youths met together on Sunday and decided to start a Savrastra Youth League in Ahmedabad. Dr. Sumant Mehta, president of the local Youth League addressed the meeting and called upon the Youths of Kathiawad to leave aside provincialism and work in the interests o fIndia.

A Patidar Youth League of Daskoshi Patidars has been started on the 11th instant to do away with the bad customs of their caste and to encourage education in their own community.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have announced that the elections of the members of the All-India Congress Committee will take place in November and those who wish to be elected members have to send in their applications before 10th November. The delegates for the Lahore Congress also will be selected in November.

THE MUNICIPAL TANGLE.

Our municipal tangle has not yet been solved. Mr. Ambalal, the leader of the Independent Party, has gone out for a change and matters municipal, become more and more entangled day by day. On Tuesday last the question of putting in a defence in the appeal filed by Mr. Nandlal Mehta came in for discussion before the General Board. One of the councillors sent round a warning that legal steps were contemplated in this matter and councillors who voted for defence in such illegal proceedings would be held personally liable for the costs. The members of the Independent Party in a body voted in favour of putting in a defence and the resolution was then passed by a majority of one. The Board also passed a resolution to open Octroi stations at four places to prevent articles from being smuggled into the city from suburban railway stations.

This week Mr. Pestansha, Mr. Kuberdas and the acting engineer M. Cheth took out some stones from the footpath on the Richey road and measured the thickness of each accurately to see if they could make out a case against the contractor who did the work more than two years back. It is also rumoured that the persecution of Mr. Ajitray is still in contemplation. Mr. Ambalal's proposal to place the papers in his connection on the table failed last week but some members of the Independent Party are not yet satisfied. It is not, therefore, surprising that the whole staff of the engineering department is nervous at all times and is unable to do its legitimate work.

Some more things in connection with law courts deserve to be noticed this week. Mr. Pestonsha in his complaint of defamation filed against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" had applied to the District Magistrate for a transfer on the ground that the magistrate was likely to have been prejudiced against him by what Mr. Broker was saying in his presence in the Gujarat Club. This case was taken up by the Additional City Magistrate on the 19th and the District Magistrate had sent word that he saw no reason to transfer the case on grounds urged by Mr. Pestonsha. The pleaders for the complainant urged that they wanted to appeal to the High Court in this connection and they, therefore, wanted a further postponement. The Magistrate, however, has fixed Monday for the reply of the complainant and has asked him to submit his final list of witnesses on that day.

It has now come to light that the District Judge Mr. Davis decided Mr. Krishnacharya's appeal in his favour, but has passed severe strictures against our Municipal administration. The appellant is an elected Municipal Councillor.

DECISION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal authorities appealed to the District Judge against the judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate in favour of one Mr. Ambalal Keshavlal of Mandvi's pol declaring that the Municipal authorities should refund the water tax received from Mr. Ambalal as no water was supplied to him for a number of days. The District Judge has decided the appeal against the Municipality and he used very strong words against the administration that does not render the services it has undertaken and is anxious to collect its taxes.

One more case has been the topic of the day in the city. Mr. Hiralal Mehta has got a judgment from Mr. Butty declaring that he is the duly elected chairman of the legal committee of the Municipality and now he has applied to the District Judge through his pleader Mr. Chimanlal Broker to take action against Mr. Narmavala and Mr. Dolatram for contempt of court as Mr. Narmavala as Vice-President set the court's injunction order at nought by suspending a resolution of the legal committee. The Subordinate Judge has decided that the order of suspension was issued by an abuse of authority.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The Whitley Commission is to pay a visit to Ahmedabad in its peregrinations and would study the condition of labour in our city. I am afraid the labour union will not cooperate with the Commission but I wish that the members of the Commission pay a visit to the places where most of the mill workers live and see for themselves the insanitary conditions of their houses. It is no exaggeration to say that many of these mill workers are herded together like cattle in stinking ill-ventilated rooms and many of them contract diseases on account of the unhealthy conditions of their surroundings. It is necessary to find out how many of these workers fall easy victims to diseases like consumption in their eagerness to earn their maintenance in a city like ours.

OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., was held on Tuesday last, when Mr. Lalji Naranji presided. In the course of his address the Chairman said:—"I have much pleasure in placing before you for your acceptance and adoption, the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1929.

From the Report you will find that we have very nearly completed the construction of our Works, and that during this period, we have been able to ship some trial shipments of our salt to Calcutta.

On the completion of the programme of construction in November, we expect to arrange regular shipments during the current year.

During the period under review, the Government of India has referred the question of developing salt industry for an enquiry to the Tariff Board.

You will be glad to hear that the Tariff Board will pay a visit of inspection to our Works by the middle of November. We hope that as a result of the Tariff Board enquiry the salt industry of India will be granted the necessary protection and that the development of the industry in India would make India self-sufficient in her salt supplies."

The Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1929, were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. E. Lieberherr and Girdharlal D. Parikh, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as Directors. The appointment of Sardar Sir Ruston Jehangir Vakil, Kt., as a Director of the Company was confirmed.

The 1930 BUICK is here!

Newer, smarter appearance, longer wheelbase, 8% more power

Come to our Showrooms to-day and arrange a trial run

T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY) LTD.,
Hughes Road, ... BOMBAY.

D 30 B 2

HOUSE OF LABORERS LTD.

THE SPLENDID INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF BENGAL.

In 1922 it has been started as a Poor Smithy with a Capital of Rs. 210/-

In 1929 a big workshop of 7 Lacs Electrically equipped.

NOW STYLED AS

STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Its growth by such leaps and bounds is due to the selfless efforts of House of Laborers Ltd.,—the organisation embodying the genius for Economy, Efficiency and honesty of purpose.

Capital Rs. 10,00,000. **Each Share Rs. 25/-**

Highly Appreciated by eminent visitors like :—

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. Raj Gopalachariar, Dr. Sudhindra Bose (U.S.A.), Mr. Weston, Director of Industries, Government of Bengal, Mr. Redcliff, Electrical Advisor, Government of Bengal, and others.

Prospectus and particulars from :—

HOUSE OF LABORERS LTD., Comilla, Bengal.

Happy Times

Become the owner of a

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

and you are sure of "Happy Times" spent in riding the only All-Steel bicycle in the world. There are various models to choose from, which your nearest agent will gladly show you, or post you free full particulars.

"Happy Times" are yours as soon as you make the happy decision to own a Raleigh.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

B. P. C. C. Council Meeting, Congress House, 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Students' Debate on "Nehru Report" Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty 6-30 p.m (S. T.).

Hindu Gym. Divali Sports, 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.—A meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be held at 8-30 p.m., to-night (Saturday), at Khandke Building No. 1, Dadar when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at the Congress Office Hall.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Week-end letter telegrams will be accepted under usual conditions for Austria via Irt at the rate of four annas and a half per word.

SAMPURNA RAMAYANA KATHAN KALAKSHEPAM.—The first of the 18 series of the musical discourses on Ramayana by Sangita Vidwan Ennapadam Venkitrama Bhagavathar, commenced on Friday, at pandal at Matunga and will continue for over a month.

P. P. SOCIAL SAMAJ.—Under the monthly Lecture series, Mr. S. D. Kothare will deliver a lecture on "Essay in English" to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Y. G. Talpade will preside.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The Committee are reluctantly compelled to postpone the Athletic Sports which were to take place this year during Divali Holidays (31st October and 2nd November) owing to the paucity of entries.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

STUDENTS' DEBATE ON NEHRU REPORT.—Under the auspices of the Students League and The Muslim Students' Union, an inter-debate will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chaupatty. The M. S. U. will propose: "That the Nehru Report is a sure basis for the future Constitution of India."

BOMBAY "G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The annual general body meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m., at open place opposite Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) near Tilak Bridge. After the business of the meeting is over Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, R. Krishna Iyyar, P. G. Sahasrabudhe and others will speak on "The Present Political Situation."

"ORIENTAL" REPRESENTATIVES ASSOCIATION:—A general meeting of the representatives of the Oriental Life Office will be held at Dr. Pranjivandas' Consulting Rooms, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday at 2 p.m. (S.T).

RELIGIOUS CLASS:—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a class on "Bhagwat Geeta" in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devakaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

YOGA DISCOURSES:—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of "Raja Yoga" in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, today at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

UPANISHAD CLASS:—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas' Bungalow, Borivli, Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GEETA CLASS:—Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagwat Geeta" at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Socialism" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum.

YOUNG MUSLIMS' DEBATING SOCIETY:—A meeting of the above Union will be held at the Memon Library Hall, Gavli Maholla on Sunday (27 October) at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. Hasanali Rahim Currim will come to deliver a lecture on "The Present Duties of the Muslim Youths". Mr. Vadiwalla will occupy the chair.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.—The October Number of the Young Liberator is published to-day (Saturday). Among the many interesting articles are the "Youth Movement in Gujrat" by Rohit Mehta, leader of the Gujarat College Strike; Puppets Dancing to Capitalist Strings' by Bernard Houghton: "Iraq and her Problems" by Shripad Tikekar. An interesting village story "Pushpa" is included. The cover page of the magazine contains a photo of Satin Sen of Barisal.

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall 168-171 Bellasis Road next to Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch (Memni Building) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday.

BAN ON MILL WORKERS' MEETING CONTINUES.—The Police Commissioner has by a notification extended the ban on the holding of any meeting of the mill-workers in the City of Bombay for a month more from 26th instant (Saturday).

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The following is the report for October 24:—In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh District reports 9 cases and 1 death, West Khandesh 2—2 and Nasik District 5 —2. In Sind Karachi District reports 22 cases and 15 deaths and Nawabshah 45 —31.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA DIVALI SPORTS.—The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Divali Sports will commence at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, October 27, on which day also Prizes will be distributed.

Heats for some of the events and the Final for Throwing the Cricket Ball will be run to-day (Saturday). Competitors are requested to receive their numbers and study the details of the programme, copies of which can be had at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

All Competitors are requested to be present at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) and to study the programme of the events that will be run.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a public lecture on "Socialism" at the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Chowpaty to-day (Saturday), at 6-0 p.m Mr. K. Natarajan will preside or the occaston. The lecture is open to the public.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

—:o:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	30th June 1929.	31st July 1929.
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries	3,19,02	2,27,63
With the Imperial Bank of India	20,61,76	13,79,98
	Total 23,80,78	16,07,61
	31st Aug. 1929.	30th Sept 1929.
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries	3,03,27	2,82,53
With the Imperial Bank of India	14,05,48	20,64,90
	Total 17,08,75	23,47,43

THE CAPITOL.—William Haines scores another knockout. He now enters on a new sport wth a skill and non-chalance as screamingly funny as it is romantically dramatic. The sport is polo, heretofore brought to the screen only as atmosphere to establish the aristocratic social condition of the characters in the picture. But in "The Smart Set", now showing at the Capitol, polo, its antecedents, environment and education, is the whole picture. Haines is a skilled and artistic comedian. He has acquired a teenique of comedy that is instinctively his own while the romantic appeal of his love scenes with Alice Day, who by the way is an ideal heroine, will leave the flappers palpitating with envy. Haines enters the picture as a typical rich man's son, a lily of the field who toils not but can play polo. By the time the story is ended, he is a man of men, a personage whom any woman would be pleased to have defending her home and hearth. The cast includes Jack Holts Hoban Bosworth, Constance Howard and others of note. The story is an original from the pen of Byron Morgan.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "TIMES OF INDIA"

—:o:—

Sequel To Publication Of Aga Khan's Photo.

In the Mazagaon Police Court at Bombay, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Mr. Gulam Husein Jan Mahomed filed a complaint, on Friday, against (1) Mr. H. W. Smith and (2) Mr. Francis Low, Printer and Editor, respectively, of "The Times of India," on a charge under sections 298. I. P. C., and abetment thereof, in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakkar.

In the course of his complaint Mr. Ghulam Husein said:—

I am a Shia Imami Ismaili Agakhani Khoja and reside at Palkhi Moholla without the Fort of Bombay.

I am a staunch Agakhani Khoja, and a most faithful and devoted follower of His Highness the Aga Khan, whom, I along with the whole community of the Shia Imami Ismaili Agakhani Khojas (numbering hundreds of thousands all over India and the world) regard as our most pious Religious Head and Hazar Imam, i.e., Imam for the time being.

"LOOK UPON IMAM WITH HIGHER RESPECT."

As our Hazur Imam we look upon him with feelings of the highest respect and the deepest reverence and as being utterly incapable of committing any sin or of any immoral or irreligious conduct. His absolute infallibility in all the matters Spiritual and Temporal—and the absolute purity of his life are the cardinal principles of our Faith. So great is our belief in his infallibility and purity that we regard any affront to His Highness or any insinuation as regards the excellence of his teachings and the absolute purity of his mode of life as among the grossest insults to our beliefs and our faith.

His Highness as Hazar Imam looks after our spiritual welfare in this world and in the world to come, and we in return offer him our prayers and make him rich offerings.

WINE FORBIDDEN BY ISLAM.

His Highness the Aga Khan is a strict and devout Mahomedan and the Hazar Imam, and we, his devoted followers, are also strict Mahomedans. There is an absolute Koranic injunction against the use of wine in any form by Mahomedans and all those Mahomedans who disregard this, and indulge in wine cease to be Mahomedans and go to Hell. In accordance with the teachings of the Holy Koran, the traditions of the Holy Prophet and the teachings and the mode of life of our Revered Hazar Imam the Aga Khan, we the Imami Ismaili Agakhani Khojas regard wine in all forms with utmost abhorrence. Our Hazar Imam the Aga Khan, as becomes a true Mahomedan, also abhors wine; so much so that the mere mention of "Wine" in his Holy presence is considered by him and by us a sacrilege, and His Highness the Aga Khan forbids indulgence in it to any of his followers and has—it is well-known—made strict adherence to the teachings of the Holy Koran the indispensable condition which it is necessary to fulfil in order to be his followers.

His Highness the Aga Khan is at present in Europe, and the accused as the Publisher and Editor respectively, of the two aforesaid papers have been publishing, from time to time, such news about the private life of His Highness the Aga Khan as has considerably wounded the religious feelings of myself and my co-religionists; and in the issue of "The Evening News of India," dated the 16th, and in the issue of "The Times of India," dated the 17th October, 1929 have published two photographs purporting to be those of our Most Pious Revered Hazar Imam. His Highness the Aga Khan and his alleged fiancee at lunch in a Paris restaurant, with a bottle of wine and a wine glass.

"A GROSS INSULT."

In the abovementioned photographs appear a bottle of wine and a wine glass, the back of somebody alleged to be the Aga Khan, with a woman, alleged to be His Highness's fiancee, sitting by his side. The bottle of wine and the wine glass in the photograph imputed that His Highness the Aga Khan drinks wine—an irreligious act which we never can believe him to be capable of, and one, which if true, puts him outside the pale of Islam. This association of our most pious religious Head and Hazar Imam, His Highness the Aga Khan, with the bottle of wine and the wine glass is a gross insult to our religious feelings. Neither I, nor my co-religionists, believe that the aforesaid photographs can possibly of our Hazar Imam. These are faked photographs of His Highness the Aga Khan published with the deliberate intention of wounding our religious feelings and lowering His Highness the Aga Khan in the estimation of his followers. Both the accused are well aware that the use of wine is strictly forbidden by our religion, and the publication of these photographs in the aforesaid papers associating His Highness the Aga Khan with the bottle of wine and the wine-glass could only have been with the deliberate intention of hurting the religious feelings of myself and my co-religionists.

"WOUNDED RELIGIOUS FEELINGS."

Under the above circumstances I say that accused No. 1 by publishing these photograps in the aforesaid issues of the said two newspapers, has placed an object in my sight and in the sight of my co-religionists with the deliberate intention of wounding our religious feelings, and the accused No. 2 has abetted the accused No. 1 in the commission of the said offence.

I, therefore, charge both the accused as above and pray for process against them, under Section 298 Indian Penal Code.

His Worship issued notice against the accused to show cause why action under Section 298, Indian Penal Code, should not be taken against them.

PEDDAR ROAD TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

Jury's Verdict.

HOW SUSPECT WAS ARRESTED.

The alleged murderer of Mrs. Soonabai Jehangir Kateli who was found dead in her bungalow at Peddar Road in the afternoon of the 11th instant, was placed before the Coroner on Friday by Sub-Inspector Parulekar. The suspect Qubo Maria Menezes who is dark and short built and about thirty years old was engaged by the deceased only five days before the murder. Giving evidence before the Coroner Sub-Inspector Parulekar said he received information at about 7 p.m. that a murder was committed and proceeded to Peddar Road. He found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. He learnt that a cook was recently engaged and was missing. A knife with blood-stains was recovered from the suspect's quarters while the safe and the key had blood-stains. The knife has been sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for report. In the course of investigation he took possession of a photo of the suspect which he showed to the police officers and constables present. He also found a handkerchief with red marks of "Rosy". He learnt that Rosy was a prostitute kept by the suspect. He posted some constables at the suspect's Coor and went to Rosy at Foras Road. Accompanied by Rosy a police constable in a hack victoria was going along Tardeo at about 1 a.m. on the 12th instant when the suspect was found loitering near Tardeo Road. Rosy identified the suspect and he was immediately arrested. At the police station in a search Rs. 2,400 were found from his person which included a hundred rupee note with blood-stains. The suspect made a statement and the police went to Dadar Parsi Colony and recovered two bundles containing jewellery which the suspect had given to Perumal Munian, a Madrasi butler of Mr. Taraporewala. The suspect also pointed out his blood-stained clothes in the servants' quarters of Mr. Kateli's bungalow.

Mr. Pherozshah Sorabji Khambata, nephew of the deceased, then stated he saw the suspect in the afternoon of the 11th instant at the deceased's residence.

The suspect in his statement admitted having committed theft but refused to make any statement regarding the murder. Asked by a juror he said he committed murder of his own accord and was not instigated by anybody.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

DICK NORTON AT OPERA.

—:o:—

REVUE COMPANY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Dick Norton's Revue Company brought its brief season to a close last night when it staged "Come to the Fair." There were many vacant seats, but the small audience found good entertainment. Dick Norton, as usual was a host in himself and the night's work fell heavily on his very able shoulders. Whether in concerted shoulders or solo items he distinguished himself and in "Sawnee" as a Railway porter he gave an excellent characterisation.

Bernard Hudson as a "Revuemourist" was particularly good and Miss Elly Gerald's delightful dancing was much appreciated.

Miss Conway and Mr. Jerome Stephens did most of the singing, the former rendering the tuneful Red Indian song "Ramona" with feeling. The little company did its best to provide fans with good fare and will now tour other cities in India.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Major Dawes As U. S. Delegate.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Washington.—Major Dawas has been appointed fourth American delegate to the Naval Conference in London.—Reuter.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED ON A JOY-RIDE.

—:o:—

PROSTITUTES' EVIDENCE IN DACOITY CASE.

Further evidence was taken in the dacoity gang case at the resumed hearing before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp and a common jury at the special session of the High Court criminal sessions on Friday.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. N. H. Jhabvala for accused Nos. 2 and 6.

Shanker Jiman Rajput, the first witness examined on Friday, stated that he had seen the accused moving about with the approver Sirajudin.

Hasam Naibullah, a Mahomedan weaver, stated that a year and a half ago on one night he had seen the approver, second and third accused at Kamalipura 14th Lane. Two days later witness had heard Sunderabai, a prostitute living in that lane, complaining about theft from her house.

Pappabai, a prostitute, was the next witness. She corroborated the story of theft told by Sunderabai in her evidence the previous day.

Thambai, another prostitute giving evidence deposed that she knew the seventh accused. He had gone to her house one day in a taxi. He was accompanied at the time by one Kambarali and another Mahomedan. They gave Rs. 9 to the witness, and her companion and proposed to accompany them for a drive in a taxi. The party drove to the Hanging Gardens in a taxi. There the seventh accused took out a bottle of beer and pressed witness to take one glass. She consented, and a little later she felt giddy. On her request the seventh accused took her back to her house. She asked her companion to look the door from outside. Thereafter she became unconscious. The seventh accused was with her at the time. When she awoke the next day, she found that her silver anklets were missing. On her complaint, the police traced out all the three persons who were let off after some enquiries. Six months later, witness was called to the police station where she identified her lost ornaments.

Sagoonabai, a prostitute living with the previous witness, who also accompanied her in the joy-ride, corroborated the above story.

Nanibai, another associate of Thambai, said she was drunk when she was on the joy-ride with the party and she did not remember what had happened.

Kambarali Mubarak, the taxi-driver, deposed that he knew the seventh accused who had come to him in the month of Ramzan and engaged him to take his party for a drive.

The case will be resumed on Monday.

PRIESTHOOD MUST GO

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.

people getting a little enlightened they are forbidden to read anything that contradict these priests. They are threatened with social unpleasantness here, and eternal damnation after. The mental apathy and inertia of the average believers are such that they dare not kick against this "spiritual" tyranny. In our case, that of the Catholics, the whole thing has been carefully planned by cunning men who have spent their time in studying the stupidity of the human race. The whole thing is based on absolute obedience to a few persons who constitute themselves into a church with a Supreme Pontiff at the head. He claims divine authority for his position, makes believe that what he orders is endorsed by God; and whosoever disobeys him will be punished by God. To believe this, he says, requires the special grace of God, and you may loose this grace if you only doubt the whole thing. Few Catholics dare risk the loss of this "special grace" which they call their Faith, and this senseless Fear maintains and keeps alive this huge supernatural structure which is called the Catholic Church. This explains why Catholics are not encouraged to know too much. They may discover everything and find out that this much boasted "Faith", this special "divine gift", is all pure bunkum. The priests of all other religions faithfully imitate the Roman Catholic priests in this respect and all warn their followers to beware of false teachers and false prophets—the ravening wolves who seek to destroy the lambs of God. God, the Almighty Creator of this vast universe, is made a party to all these pretensions of self-seeking and narrow-minded priests. They make him a bigot like themselves and they drag Him to their low level of thought. It is for us enlightened men and women to free ourselves from these mediaeval snares, from these nightmares, that have embittered the lives of men. Let us remember that the world has progressed in proportion as the power of the priesthood has weakened. For this reason, I gladly volunteer to join any movement that will combat the mighty influence of these self-styled "ministers" of God on the ignorant masses. All praise to the Parsees who have initiated the movement.—Yours, etc.,

A. FERNANDES.

Oct. 25.

UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU REPORT — ON COTTON GINNED.

Running Bales, Counting Round As Half Bales.

Ginned to close of Business	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
July 31	86,970	87,882	162,283	47,770	161,652
Aug. 15	304,000	280,530	455,388	182,255	579,391
Aug. 31	1,570,000	956,486	1,533,577	696,556	1,886,389
Sept. 15	3,54,000	2,498,252	3,504,995	2,509,103	4,282,066
Sept. 30	5,906,000	4,961,032	5,944,739	5,643,139	7,126,243
Oct.	90,99,000				

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

—:o:—

Deputation To England.

Mr. Baburao Morutirao Jedhe, Poona City, wires under date October 25 as follows:—

A report is published that Mr. Gupte and Mr. Javalkar have been requested to carry on propaganda in England on behalf of the Non-Brahmin Party. I, as the General Secretary of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Party, request you to state that Mr. Gupte and Mr. Javalkar are in no way authorised to do anything in the name of the Party. The Executive Committee of the Party is to meet on November 10, 1929, and among other things it will discuss the question of selecting a deputation consisting of responsible and veteran members of the Party commanding the confidence and respect of the Non-Brahmin public. Till then no person has any right constitutionally to speak or act in the party's name nor can any one be requested to do the same. Mr. Gupte and Mr. Javalkar, not being accredited representatives of the party, whatever they do, will be in their individual capacity.—A. P.

MR. G. C. ROWE ENTERTAINED.

Mr. G. C. Rowe, the popular Land Acquisition Officer to the Government of Bombay, was 'At Home' to his office staff, as a mark of recgnition of their zealous services during the last 10 years that he had been in charge of the office. Different items of amusement were provided, and refreshments were served at different intervals, ending with a sumptuous dinner, prepared in the pure Indian style to meet the vegetarian and non-vegetarian tastes.

MR. AND MRS. ROW.

The hosts and the guests, forming an assembly of over 80 persons all sat at the same dinner-table and much enjoyed the hospitality. Singing by professionals was enlivened by the "garbha-dance" by some girls, followed by the playing on the harmonium and and singing by Miss Keshar Baburao Rane of some English and Marathi songs, composed in honour of the hosts by Mr. Anandrao Bhujangrao Manker and another.

Mr. Rowe narrated the services of each member of his staff, and, in reply, Mr. C. V. Jog, Mr. Baburao Balkrishna Rane, and others thanked Mr. Rowe for his uniform courtesy and strict discipline towards his staff—high and menial—which had evowed their devoted attention to their duties. At the breaking up of the assembly, Miss Keshar proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the hosts, who presented each guest with a beautiful packet of chocolates and a husked cocoanut, the latter as a symbol of 'au revoir' from the Indian standpoint.

VOWED TO KILL.

—:o:—

DE ROSA'S CONFESSION OF GUILT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Brussels.—De Rosa, interrogated by the examining Magistrate, did not regret his act. He said that he had vowed to kill either the King of Italy or the Crown Prince or Sgr. Mussolini because they had betrayed the Italian Constitution. He fired the first shot in the air to see whether the weapon was in working order. Thereafter, it jammed and he was unable to fire.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	18.33
To-day's Opening Rate	18.27
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.34
Difference	+ .01

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	9.79
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.71
Difference	—.08

EXPECTATION.

Liverpool due 7 up.

Bombay Broach A./M. Rs. 333.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Oct. 25.
Silver Ready	23 2 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	23 4 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market:—Market increased by buyers from India.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Oct. 25.
1st Settlement	52 8 0
2nd Settlement	52 10 0

"KNIGHT OF GRAIL."

—:o:—

Anxiety About Its Pilot And Companions.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of Mr. Campbell Black, the Kenya farmer and ex-R. A. F. Pilot and two companions, G. D. Fletcher and Rowthorne. They left Croydon in Ayro three-engined monoplane the "Knight of the Grail" for Nairobi and passed over Lympne at 1-30 in the afternoon heading to the Channel intending to stop at Le Bourget. The machine encountered difficulty in taking off at Croydon, returned after departure and dumped some petrol. Then Black made a perfect second take-off. A Croydon official states that flying conditions are very bad and the machine possibly had a forced landing. The French broadcasting stations have wirelessed appeal for news.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL HEALER FREE!

ZAM-BUK OFFERS THE REWARD OF HEALTHY UNBLEMISHED SKIN.

If you have skin trouble of any sort—eczema, prickly heat, Dhobi's itch, ring-worm, ulcers, etc., you can begin your cure, as thousands of others have done, with a Free Trial box of Zam-Buk.

Don't miss this opportunity, but use the coupon given below and send for a free sample box to-day! Try Zam-Buk yourself on any cut, bruise, burn, scald or other skin trouble. Prove how quickly soothing and healing it is.

Zam-Buk is absolutely free from animal fats. It is a super-balm compounded from highly-refined herbal extracts which soak naturally into the underlying tissues to the roots of disease. Moreover, Zam-Buk is a valuable antiseptic. It kills germs and prevents blood-poison. It soon ends pain and itching, allays swelling and inflammation, and grows new healthy skin.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

FREE BOX COUPON.

Write clearly on a slip of paper your full name and address and send it with this coupon and 1 anna stamp (for return postage) to agents mentioned in above paragraph. A Free Sample Box of Zam-Buk (one only to one address) will be sent you by return. Mention "Bombay Chronicle." 26-10-29

The **VULCAN** INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR CARS with the VULCAN Insurance Company, Limited. Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

1. Messrs. NANJI V. DOSSA & Co., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine St. Fort.

THREE SUCCESSIVE VALUATIONS. RESULTS UNSURPASSED

GENERAL

ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

AJMER.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000

Claims paid over Rs. 13,00,000.

BONUS

Equal to the Highest ever Declared by any Indian Life Offices in its 20th year.

31st March 1924.	31st December 1925.	31st December 1926
Whole Life (Deferred). Rs. 12% per year.	Whole Life (Immediate). Rs. 20% per year.	Whole Life (Immediate). Rs 22 8% per yea

Year.	Annual Income	New Business
1926	6,48,470	19,25,500
1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

Place your Assurance with this sound and progressive Office Today you will be benefitted by the low premiums and the exceptionally high bonus additions.

WANTED AGENTS ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Please Apply to:—

P. D. BHARGOVA, F.S.S. (Lon. General Manager,

or

S. R. SARDESAI & CO., Chief Agents for Bombay, Berar, and C. P.

Opposite Majestic Cinema, Bombay 4.

FOR

All Inquiries

Re: **LIFE INSURANCE**

CONSULT

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Co., Ltd.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Awarded

Gold Medals

1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion,

Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY

VAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,

REVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22560.

New Medium Advertising

The MICROPHONE

The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times Radio House, Bombay.

GRADUATES, MATRICULATES and Non-MATRICULATES!

Graduates can add considerably to their chances of securing lucrative and responsible positions by taking a Course in Accounting, Banking, or Secretarial Practice, which can be completed in 10 Months.

MATRICULATES AND NON-MATRICULATES.

have equal opportunities of securing high posts by taking any of our several Commerce Courses.

Free advice as to selection of Courses. Enrolments daily made for all Courses (excepting G.D.A.).

Batliboi's

AccountancyTraining Institute

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929.

LORD IRWIN'S RETURN.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's return to India after a brief sojourn in England raises two natural questions: "Has the visit done any good to India? Will it do any good in the near future? It is difficult to answer either question with precision at this stage in view of the complete secrecy that has been maintained regarding all his interviews with the British Government. Any answer must necessarily be more or less of a speculative character. It is all but certain that he went to England to discuss the Indian situation with the British Government. It may also be taken as certain that, though he was "India's Chief Ambassador" only in an official sense, he tried with all the sincerity he could command to interpret the Indian point of view to the Government. That can be easily assumed. But has it done any good? We cannot banish the doubt that the same weakness which has marked most of his attempts in India to reconcile his generous impulses with the obligations imposed upon him by his office and his party may have dogged his efforts in England. It is, however, possible to assume that he has impressed upon the Labour Government the gravity of the situation in India, the growing distrust of British rule in the country, the need for an authoritative declaration calculated to allay discontent and also the need for securing a larger measure of Indian co-operation in the final stages of settling the constitutional issue. How far the British Government must have been impressed the next few weeks alone can indicate. All that seems probable just at present is that the Labour Government will take the earliest opportunity of making some sort of Declaration of policy and will invite carefully selected Indian leaders to confer with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But it is even more probable that the new Declaration will only endorse the Indian interpretation of the old Declaration of 1917 and that the much-heralded "Round Table Conference" will be but a glorified edition of the "Joint Free Conference," which disillusioned even Sir Sankaran Nair only when it was too late.

Apart from what Lord Irwin has already achieved in England, he can do something now in India if he means. The least he may do is to clear the air of political rumours. It is not that the country expects great things from his pronouncement on the present situation. The country only wants to know definitely at least the present plans of Government. Till genuine honourable negotiations actually commence, if they are to commence at all in the immediate future, the country's real need is vigorous action and not idle anticipation of negotiations. Vigorous action is not possible when most people are in a passive expectant mood. Lord Irwin, therefore, would be doing a service to India if he could tell the public as early as possible and as clearly as possible what reply from England he as "Ambassador" has brought to the National Demand It will be well for all concerned if India could know England's reply before the end of the year It will not be long before Lord Irwin will realise that even during the four months he has been away the situation in India has changed appreciably. The familiar expression that India is at the parting of ways is no longer regarded by any observant critic as a figure of speech. Mrs. Besant had to make a strong effort to persuade her Bombay audience to be content with Dominion Status if offered immediately. Two years ago she nearly reconciled herself to the Congress Resolution on Independence though with some reservations Is it wise for England from any point of view to continue to flout Indian aspirations? Lord Irwin as the representative of His Majesty's Government in India may ponder over the question more seriously than he has ever done before.

DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

—:o:—

Although the Credentials Committee of the International Maritime Conference decided in its report on the protest against the nomination of Mr. Brown as adviser to the employers' delegation from India that as a matter of expediency the nomination should stand, the impression in Conference circles at Geneva is that the Indian shipping interests and the workers' group have obtained a moral victory over this question The inherently weak nature of the case submitted by the Government of India through their representative, Sir Geoffrey Corbett was well brought out in the attitude he took up in opposing Mr. Erulkar's arguments. He was evidently incompletely informed on vital points, the chief of which was that an important and influential body like the Bombay Merchants' Chamber had protested against Mr. Brown's nomination In fact the protest on the part of the Indian business community came from all its organised groups. Yet Sir Geoffrey was ignorant of this very material fact. He belittled also the importance of this united protest, as in his eyes the European Chambers of Commerce in India were far more influential and "representative" bodies than the Indian Chambers, a doctrine which is a grotesque parody of the real situation. The injustice to India involved in the nomination of a non-national was emphatically expressed at the plenary session of the Conference by Sir Jadunath Roy who rightly accused the Government of India of deliberately acting against international interests and the Treaty of Versailles. The technical difficulty which faced the Credentials Committee was that it was not within its competence to decide who was a national or a non-national in the case of a particular country. That was a matter, the report of the Committee states, for the Government of the country to decide. But is it not against the very principle of legal jurisprudence that a Government, simply because it holds a people under subjection, should declare that a member of the ruling race is a national of the country it administers as an alien power, thus depriving the true nationals of that country of the right of representation in international conferences?

WANTED PROMPT INQUIRY

—:o:—

The Government of the Punjab will be well advised, in the interest of their own prestige for which they have always exhibited a notoriously high concern, to hold promptly an exhaustive inquiry into the grave allegations against the conduct of the police who are alleged to have assaulted the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case in a "most inhuman and unheard of" manner. Bijoy Kumar Ghose, one of the accused, narrated in a statement before the trying Magistrate the details of the alleged assault. If his allegations are proved to be true, they cannot but cast a great slur on an administration which considers itself to be civilised. Nothing will widen the gulf of distrust between the people and the Government in the Punjab more effectively than the negligence of the latter in postponing an inquiry into these very serious allegations of police zulum".

TEMPLE ENTRY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

While negotiations for an amicable settlement of the Parvati Temple dispute at Poona seem to be proceeding apace, Bombay does not wish to lag behind. A week ago a Committee known as the Bombay Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee was appointed at a public meeting at Parel. It is now announced that the Secretary of the Committee has addressed a circular letter to the trustees of various temples in Bombay "giving them a week's notice from October 22 to consider the request of the Committee to throw the temples open to untouchables and declaring that if by next Tuesday the trustees do not accede to the request, the untouchables will start a campaign of Satyagraha." We would be delighted if the trustees accede to the request immediately. But they may fairly claim a longer notice. Besides, simpler methods must be at least tried till Satyagraha is decided upon. Has the Committee tried persuasion? Has it defined the exact nature of the Satyagraha that is contemplated? Has it enlisted sufficient number of volunteers, pledged to maintain absolute non-violence even against the gravest provocation? We would like to have some particulars about these important points. We need hardly add that we would most cordially approve of a campaign of Satyagraha if it is found unavoidable and if all the necessary preparations are made. But a good cause should not be marred by haste or impatience.

COMMUNAL SYNTHESIS.

—:o:—

We have before us a little pamphlet entitled "A Constitutional Synthesis of Communal Antithesis in India" by Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University. It was published two years ago but its contents, like the subject it tackles, still possess unusual topical interest. Its main suggestions for a scheme of synthesis are that the Provincial Legislatures, like the Central, should be Bi-Cameral, that the Lower Houses should be elected "on a national basis without reservation of seats or other vitiations of democratic franchise," and that "the principle of communal electorates will be applied to the Upper House, but so that no one community shall have a majority over all the other communities combined," the "Depressed" classes being recognised as a separate entity for the purpose of communal electorates. The author expects that "since no community can have a majority over the other communities combined, it will render communal tyranny well nigh impossible." He also thinks that on the whole "it is safer to allot a larger field and degree of responsibility in the Central than in the Provincial Governments." The scheme can hardly be called an improvement on the Nehru scheme. Not to mention the cumbrousness and costliness of a number of Bi-Cameral Legislatures it is calculated to perpetuate communal consciousness and widen the sphere of communal competition.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAK.

URGENT AND VITAL NEED.

(By B. N. DATAR.)

A glance at the map of India would show in bold relief the striking contrast between the network of closely constructed Railway lines in Northern India and the few sparsely running lines that meagrely serve the needs of the South. This step-motherly attitude on the part of the Government of India towards the Southern and Western Presidencies in this behalf is partly due to reasons of military policy and mainly due to the great distance that separates them from the head-quarters of the Central Government. Complants on the score of inadequacy of Railway communications in the South have long been ventilated through the Press. But for a considerable number of years no attempts were made by the Railway Board to meet them. In or about 1924, however, the Government of India announced their decision of embarking upon a forward policy in the matter of Railway development in India, and laid down a programme of the construction of a number of new lines to be undertaken and completed within the next five years. It was also declared that due endeavours would be made to redress the long deferred grievances of the South in this matter. The Government and the people of the Southern Presidency readily availed themselves of this welcome change in the attitude of the Railway Board and pressed upon its attention a number of important schemes. Most of these have already been sanctioned and the construction of a number of new lines is being rapidly pushed forward through the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. The total mileage of the projects sanctioned for the Presidency of Madras alone is about 2000. Development schemes are also being carried out on a comprehensive scale in Bengal and the Punjab and the construction of a number of important feeder lines in the Central Provinces has recently been fixed upon.

A SLOTHFUL ADMINISTRATION.

Coming nearer home we shall find that the Government of Bombay till very recently did not seem to be much alive to the necessity of inducing the Railway Board to sanction the construction of a number of even highly promising new lines within its borders, although the public have long been agitating for them. Even when it moved in the matter, it did not look much beyond the needs of the Presidency-town and the area immediately surrounding it, and hardly ever thought of the crying needs of the distant Karnatak. The inevitable result has been that after the construction of virtually only two lines (with short branches to Sangli, Kolhapur and Goa) viz., Poona-Bangalore and Sholapur-Guntkal, via Gadag, in or about the closing years of the last century, things have been allowed to remain quite stationary and nothing has been done to improve the communications in Karnatak and the Southern Mahrashtra. Busy trade centres such as Nipani, Sankeshwar, Athni Rabkavi, and Ilkal, seats of important Indian States such as Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Ramadurg and strong pilgrim-centres such as Soundatti, have not still been linked up with the existing lines. The Poona-Bangalore line barely touches the fringe of the North Canara District, in the whole interior of which, railway communications are conspicuous by their total absence. The portion of the Poona-Bangalore line that passes through the District of Belgaum, has been so awkwardly laid that none of the Taluka places or important towns, is touched by it. No cross line have been constructed to join the two main lines at different and convenient points, with the result that one has to take a long and circuitous way to reach even a comparatively nearer place.

NEGLECTING A WHOLE PROVINCE.

One unfortunate circumstance that has contributed to the continued neglect of Karnatak's claims may also be noticed here In the eighties of the last century, the Southern Mahratta Railway company was specially incorporated to construct and work lines serving the needs of "the Southern Mahratta Country" a Karnatak was then called. It accordingly set itself to work and in the course of a few years completed the construction of the aforesaid lines The head-offices of this company were then located at Dharwar and so it was in a better position to ascertain the requirements of Karnatak and to push forward new communications in this part of the Bombay Presidency. In the early years of this century, however, this company was amalgamated with the Madras Railway company and in their place a new company styling itself as the Madras and Southern Mahrata Railway Company was formed to own and conduct the concerns of the two original companies. The head-offices at Dharwar were abolished and Madras was chosen as the head-quarters of the new Company. The great distance that separates Karnatak from Madras makes it impossible for the superior Railway authorities at the Head-quarters of the M & S. M. Railway Company to understand and meet the growing requirements of this pro-

(Continued on Next Page -

PRIESTHOOD MUST GO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Once again the Parsi community seems to have given the right lead to the people of India. The campaign against priest-craft in any form or shape is the one requirement of the day. They say that religions and languages are the two things which keep apart man from man and prevent the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. We may not be able, even, if it was desirable, to eliminate religion, but we certainly must strive to see that it is shorn of all the noxious accretions of centuries. The first step towards social reform is a mended or ended priesthood. A caste which considers itself divinely inspired and superior to the rest of mankind should not subsist on the labour of mere mortals. The priest must work in order to feed himself and his work should not relate to grovelling superstition in the guise of religion. His interference in the march of social progress must be ruthlessly put down. And whenever the priest talks about God and Prophets and Sages as if he had direct and privileged inspiration from on High he must be promptly laughed to scorn. His emoluments should be stopped unless he agrees to impart moral instruction and principles of true faith in one Almighty God who makes no distinction among his children with regard to longitude or latitude of their habitat or the pigment of their skins.—Yours, etc.

HARSHAD P. MEHTA.

Baroda Camp.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Parsee community has deservedly occupied a prominent position in Western India as they are in the forefront of every advanced and enlightened movement here. I have been reading very attentively the correspondence on "The Teaching of Zoroaster" and I am impressed to see a number of enlightened Parsees coming forward to denounce fearlessly the superstitions that are rampant in the Parsee religion and incidentally in other religions in India. I am greatly in sympathy with this laudable effort of a number of fearless souls to rouse people a little and to free them from the clutches of an organized orthodox and benighted priesthood. I say benighted, because it is inconceivable that in this enlightened century, priests of all religions, including the Catholic religion to which I belong, should continue to perpetuat all the rites and ceremonies which have become senseless to every educated person These costly and meaningless religious practices have great attraction for the semi-educated and the illiterate. They consider that true religion consists of this only; hence it is, that these religions make for narrow-minded creeds and no conduct and character. Go into any church or temple and watch the worshippers. They are eager for all the cabalistic movements of the officiating priest. They follow all this in a mechanical manner and repeat like parrots prayers that have been composed by others. All these external formalities are mistaken for real religion, and people have to maintain an expensive establishment and support lazy priests who, of course, delight in this kind of "duty". To prevent

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Lame Excuse.

If the Liberal Party in Egyptian politics really intends not to participate in the forthcoming elections to the new Parliament, the excuse it has given out for indulging in this move is on the face of it a very lame one. Its contention that the Wafdists desire to remove the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty from the transcendental atmosphere of being debated as a matter involving absolute patriotism, to the mundane atmosphere of party politics cannot hold water. The Wafdists naturally and rightly refuse to regard the Draft Treaty as a gift horse which must not be looked in the mouth. They do not propose to bind themselves hand or foot to its conditions. The new Parliament will analyse the Draft in all its bearings and for the Liberals in Egypt to make it a grievance that the Wafdists do not wish to accept the Treaty forthwith and therefore to refuse to participate in the elections is bad tactics. Possibly they are afraid that even if they did participate, they will suffer overwhelming defeat. But in a free and unfettered election, the kind of election they do not want, this can only be expected.

A Farewell Sermon.

Mr. Bruce, the defeated Australian Premier, who could not even retain his own seat at the recent Federal elections, was unable to resist the temptation of giving his victors copious political advice in a "farewell message" from Canberra. He warned the new Government to resist the domination of extremists. Was it the case that Mr. Bruce himself fell from power because he could not resist the domination of the extremists in his party, the reactionaries who persuaded him to take a wrong line about arbitration law? Mr. Bruce must have been in an introspective mood, reviewing the failure of his own administration to escape from extremism, when he tendered to his successor in office advice of which Mr. Scullin hardly stands in need. The speech of the new Premier, in a talking film meant for exhibition in Britain conveys the impression that he will follow a cautious policy, involving no sudden change in the Australian tariff or in immigration laws. It is significant that in this policy there is no question of flirting with imperial preference, in favour of Britain. All that Mr. Scullin promised British manufacturers was that British goods not manufactured in Australia would have preference.

A Welcome Innovation.

It is very interesting to learn that all the formal public functions originally arranged in connection with the arrival of Sir George Stanley in Madras and his installation as Governor have been cancelled in accordance with a desire expressed by him that the arrival should be private and that there should be no ceremony of any kind at the Government House except the formal taking of the oath. We welcome the innovation, whatever has occasioned it, and hope that the new Governor's desire is not merely a temporary pose. The innovation is capable of considerable extension; and when so extended, it will be some relief to the tax-payer, even though it may be a disappointment to a few sycophants. Public receptions need to be simplified even when they are spontaneous.

Not Both Ways.

Explaining to the Mysore Representative Assembly the Excise policy of the State, Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, made two statements which it is hard to reconcile. He first said: "Do not for a moment think that Government are against the real aims of the Prohibitionists, that they would rather see people victims of this habit than lose the revenue which they now derive from this source." But almost in the same breath he ended: "A revenue of a crore or even more is involved. Are you prepared to forego this?" Whoever really wants prohibition must be prepared to forego the tainted revenue. And whoever is not so prepared does not really want Prohibition. One cannot have it both ways.

His Regret.

Hostess (at evening party): "What, going already, Professor? and must you really take your dear wife with you?"

Professor: "Indeed, Mrs. Hardstuff, I'm sorry to say I must."

EAST AND WEST.

MORE LIGHT ON PALESTINE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sept. 3 there appeared a report of a "Parsee Centre in London.—Opening of Zoroastrian House,—From a Correspondent." It was therein reported that a social and religious centre was formed for Parsis in the course of a meeting which took place on 9th August at 11, Russel Road, Kensington, London. The report adds:—

"Dasturzada Dr. Jal Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., the learned and distinguished son of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry, officiated at the inaugural religious ceremony ..... The honour of it goes to young Dasturzada Dr. Pavry, and for which he was thanked publicly by Sir M. M. Bhownagree, K.C.I.E., President of the Parsee Association of Europe."

A list of big Parsi gifts to the new House was then given and the noted names cited of Bhownagree and Bomanji and Lady Ratambai Bamji, doubtless to add to the triumph and honour of the young Dasturzada.

WANTED MORE LIGHT.

It will be consistent with the excellent principles of Zoroastrianism if a little "More Light" is thrown on this. I shall not be held as acting injuriously or insultingly to Dr. Pavry, because it is incredible that he has himself sent this report to the Press. Assuming that a misguided friend has sought to give him a puff in a public print. I would ask for further information.

When was Cursetji Erachji Pavry attributed the honour of Dastur?

If the father was not Dastur how can the son be zada.

Why, on his first arrival from India in London circles, did the Parsi community receive his advances with marked coolness? and why this change? Has this phenomenon any relation, or none, with the press publicity attending his sister (whose name is not, I think, included in the distinguished company at 11, Russel Road), who appears in the Society prints as shaking hands with English princes, risking her limms at hunts, etc?

Are we assisting at the public ceremonies attending the birth of another Aga Khan?

PALESTINE ARAB QUESTION.

A new weekly paper "Falastin" (English Edition titled "Palestine") appeared on Sept. 14 and is in my hands. It is a well-printed 4pp. crown sheet, produced by the Palestine News Press of Jaffa. The address is P. O. Box 194, Jaffa Palestine, and the price is Rs. 16|12 per annum. In the current issue has had, of course, to be sent by wire, so far as it is possible to wire newspapers. It says, on behalf of the Arabs of Palestine, that the Balfour Declaration and the Wailing Wall have jointly contributed to make the Holy Land a battlefield. Palestine laments the innocent victims of Anglo-Zionist policy. The Secretary of the Christian and Arab National Executive, Mr. M. E. Moughannam, declares that there can be no peaceful solution in Palestine while the Balfour Declaration lasts. "We have no quarrel with the English, and we are prepared to live in amity with the Jews—but not under the terms of that Declaration. Why should not the Jews be prepared to make their homes in an Arab Palestinian State? They would be welcomed to our country, if in economic numbers, and, becoming Palestinians, have their share in the government of the country. Along those lines peace would lie. But, otherwise, who can say what will happen?"

ZIONIST REFUSAL.

The "Daily Mail" yesterday printed, from its Jerusalem correspondent, the statement that the Zionist Jews were determined on the retention of the Balfour Declaration. A prominent member of their executive in Jerusalem is quoted as unable to contemplate anything else, and as offering the fatuous opinion that Jews and Arabs can live in peace and mutual benefit, under a Declaration which violates (in the interpretation put on it by English and Jewish authorities the very basis of Arab national life.

"Falestin" comes as a valuable organ of the spread of the Arab point of view. In the issue of Sept. 21 there was a scathing criticism of Col. Wedgwood, M.P., who combines the qualities of a friend of Labour and advocate of the stranglehold of Zion over Arab labourers. "Falestin" says:

"One of these men is Col. Wedgwood, M.P., and a well-known Zionist. His 'Seventh Dominion,' which was nothing more than an embodiment of preposterous nonsense, is still fresh in the memory. To-day, in his speech at 'the great protest meeting at Albert Hall,' he comes forth with a heap of fresh nonsense. 'Lord Melchett had said that Palestine was the key to the British Empire. I dislike to disagree with Lord Melchett,' he says, 'but the key to the British Empire is its honour!' Yes, Your Honour,—but what about the pledges given to the Arabs in 1915, two long full years before the Balfour Declaration was ever heard of? Those pledges flatly clash against the contents of the Balfour Declaration. What about Great Britain's honour being at stake, for not having fulfilled them yet? ..... 'Anti-semitic dislike of the Mandate,' he continues, 'is now urging that a British Army and a British police force be kept in Palestine. This is unnecesary. A Jewish police force and a Jewish Defence Force will cost no more than the present force in Palestine. This is the only possible security.' .... How clever! Sir, things are bad enough as they are. Jews in Palestine, as has been found out by the authorities, do possess fireams; on top of which they are being armed on every occasion; while the Arabs have been, and are being, disarmed—even of their sticks and pen-knives. Do you want to add to this miserable state of affairs the foolish and ruthless act of arming a hostile minority in a country against its lawful owners and inhabitants, so that they may be indiscriminately shot at, beaten down and humiliated whenever it pleases your Jewish police and the Defence Force?"

NO PLOT ARRANGED.

In its Arabic edition "Falestin" reports that the obdurate and prejudiced Commissioner has made one small amendment in his threats and thunderings against criminals and savages who are being brought to trial. He has declared, in a second Proclamation, (a) That all offenders without distinction of race or creed, will be brought to trial; (b) That the various crimes are known to have been committed by Jews as well as Arabs. That's a small concession. But the same old mouthings go on about pre-concerted and organised attacks. The "Falastin" gives a powerful reply:

> "Pre-concerted? Is that the reason why railways and other means of communication were not touched?.... Why disturbance did not break out in one place before it had broken out for hours and days in another. .... Why, in the absence of any mentionable force for three long days in the country 800,000 Arabs did not exterminate the 100,000 Jews? Could there be any sensible person who would possibly imagine that the riots were pre-concerted?"

"FALASTIN" WELCOMED.

The editor asserts that the reception of "Falastin" has been cordial, not only from Arabs, but from English and other European communities throughout Palestine. They "were glad to have the other side of the question laid before them in their own language". And so are we.

SCANDALS OF PROPAGANDA.

The scandalous Jewish propaganda regarding attrocities, and Mutilations at Hebron, has had an almost comic sequel. On strong insistence of various Jewish bodies the Palestine Government deputed a Board of three British medical officers, accompanied by three representative Arab doctors, two Jewish doctors and a Jewish lawyer, to attend an exhumation of the bodies of Jews killed in the disturbances of Hebron. The exhumation of 28 bodies showed no mutilations, and no "unspeakable acts of savagery". The Jewish doctors then asked that exhumations should cease, as sufficient had been seen for a decision; the Arab dotors insisted on all the bodies of victims being exhumed and examined. The official Board, however, decided to desist, on condition of obtaining a written statement from the Jews of their satisfaction on the matter.

What a crushing blow to false propaganda!

Yet I have a letter only this week from an English correspondent, still harping on his Jew victims, savagely massacred. Poor old Palestine"!

Lord Hyde, the Hon. Sir George Schuster, H. E. the Naval Commander-Chief and Captain B. A. Fraser, R.N., lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW YOU THAT IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO

BE A SUBSCRIBER AND BE ONE IMMEDIATELY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

THE VARIOUS COMPENSATIONS AND HOW TO BE ENTITLED TO THEM.

READERS of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" are divided into two groups, namely, Casual Purchasers and Registered Subscribers. By Casual Purchasers we mean those who purchase a copy, every day or occasionally, on the streets, from bookstalls or News Agents. Registered Subscribers are those who have paid their subscriptions in advance for a definite period not shorter than one Calendar month.

CASUAL PURCHASERS ARE ENTITLED ONLY TO RAILWAY ACCIDENT BENEFITS. REGISTERED SUBSCRIBERS ARE OFFERED COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS. IT IS THEREFORE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BE A REGISTERED SUBSCRIBER.

FOR CASUAL PURCHASERS EVERY copy of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" will contain, on and after the first of November 1929, a Coupon showing the different benefits for Railway Accidents and the conditions governing them. It will be dated and will show the period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, during which it holds good. All you have to do is to attach your usual signature in ink or pencil (space for signature is provided) detach the Coupon and carry it on your person. If any railway train on which you are travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger meets with an accident during the period of time for which the Coupon is available and you, with the Coupon on your person, are killed or injured certain compensation will be due governed, as mentioned before, by definite conditions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Compensations and Conditions.

The compensations for Railway Accidents and the conditions are as follows:—

Compensations.

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE (FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAK.

—:o:—

(Continued from Previous Page.)

vince. Consequently the grievances of Karnatak in the matter of improving her railway communications have remained unredressed at the hands both of the Government of Bombay and the M. & S. M. Railway Administration. The Railway Board at distant Delhi cannot be blamed for neglecting Karnatak's claims if these local authorities have not taken sufficient care to press its case before it from time to time.

It would appear that the Government of Bombay have recently been roused into activity in this matter. They have now appointed a Special Officer from the Secretariat to investigate and report upon the urgency or otherwise of a number of Railway projects so as to enable them to make their recommendations to the Railway Board at Delhi. This officer, it is understood, is at present engaged in making enquiries into the proposed projects in Karnatak. An attempt is made in the following lines to discuss the importance and the urgency of some of these projects so as to enable the Special Officer and the Government of Bombay to render full though belated justice to the needs of this province.

A COAST LINE TO KARWAR AND MANGALORE.

In considering the question of improving the existing railway communications in Karnatak, the claims of a coast line connecting Karwar and Mangalore with the present Poona-Bangalore line have to be given a priority over those of others. At one time it was almost thought that the Government of Bombay had settled upon a line to Karwar; and when the work of the Alnawar-Dandeli lines was commenced, it was freely mentioned that the line would be further taken as far as Karwar. But somehow, for reasons, best known to themselves, the schemes was dropped altogether. It is inexplicable why the Bombay Government have always set their heart dead against the development of either Karwar harbour or the interior of North Kanara District. A line from Hubli to Karwar is an absolute necessity and ought to be undertaken immediately. A proposal to construct a line connecting Mangalore in the south with Hasan a station on the Mysore Railways has long been on the anvil but nothing tangible has been done in the matter though the District Board of Mangalore has, it is understod, promised to share a portion of the financial responsibility. In the interest of the development of the export and import trade of Western India it is absolutely necessary to open up communications through these coastal districts.

NIPANI-ILKAL LINE.

This line has long since been proposed but not yet undertaken. It passes through one of the most fertile areas (to wit, the Krishna-valley tract) in India, south of the Vindhyas. Nipani is a flourishing trade-centre in tobacco, jwari and raw sugar. This line after crossing the Poona-Bangalore line at Raibag passes in a north easterly direction through Terdal, a prosperous town in Sangli State, and Rabkavi an important centre of weaving industry in the Deccan. The towns of Jamkhandi and Mudhol, seats of the two Indian States of the same name, are then touched. Thereafter the line enters the Bijapur District and Kaladagi, once the head-quarters of the district and always an important centre of commerce, is reached. The line after covering some distance through a fertile cotton-growing area meets the Sholapur-Gadag line at Bagalkot and passes further on through Hungun, a busy taluka-town, to Ilkal, the seat of the famous saree industry. The whole of the area to be covered by this line is unusually fertile and no misgivings need be entertained about the financial success of this line. It would be in the fitness of things if after the construction of this line from Nipani to Ilkal, it is joined with Kolhapur in the North and Raichur in the East so as to connect the Bombay-Madras line with a direct short cut route to Karnatak and the S M. States.

BELGAUM-HUBLI LINE VIA SOUNDATTI.

The M. & S. M. Railway administration are, it is understood, satisfied of the financial success of this project. It passes through a fertile cotton growing area and touches Bailhongal, a busy cotton centre, and Soundatti, a place of pilgrimage (dedicated to Renuka locally called Yellamma) visited throughout the year by thousands of pilgrims even from distant parts of the Deccan. This line would materially shorten the distance between Poona and Bangalore.

ATHNI-BIJAPUR LINE.

Athni, a taluka place in Belgaum district and the centre of the fertile cotton-growing area in the Krishna valley, tract, is at present 22 miles away from Shedbal, the nearest railway station to serve its needs. Bijapur is only 47 miles from Athni. At present there is no direct line connecting Belgaum and Bijapur districts though both are so contiguous. A line from Shedbal or Ugarkhurd on the Poona Bangalore line through Athni to Bijapur on the Sholapur-Gadag line would open out for commerce a rich and prosperous tract.

DUNDUR-NARGUND LINE.

At present the rich and fertile talukas of Nargund and Nawalgund in Dharwar district have no easy access to the existing railway lines. The proposed line will also pass through an important pilgrim-centre sacred to Mahomedans.

HOSPET-HARIHAR LINES.

There is at present no direct cross line between Hubli-Bangalore and Hubli-Guntakal lines. The proposed line would pass through the fertile areas alongside of the Tungabhadra river and be of great use to the southernmost talukas of the Dharwar District.

A DIRECT CONNECTION TO BOMBAY.

The M. & S. M. Ry Administration had some time ago proposed to construct a line from Karad to Bombay via Chiplun. This scheme would have provided direct and easy access to Bombay from Karnatak and Konkan. The distance between Bombay and Karnatak would have been shortened and the legitimate complaints of the people of Konkan satisfactorily removed. This scheme ought to be taken in hand without any delay.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of India some time ago and presided over by Lord Inchcape recommended to that Government that it should in future undertake the construction of those new projects only that would yield an annual return of at least 5 per cent by way of interest on the initial outlay. In normal cases this suggestion lays down a rule of sound policy. It is quite certain that most of the lines proposed above would satisfy this criterion. The Railway Board, however, should not apply this rule with stringency in the case of those schemes that are absolutely necessary for the purpose of opening up communications in a potentially promising area. In case the rule is rigidly adhered to and some of these lines are found not to yield the required rate of interest, the Government of Bombay ought to guarantee the payment of the deficit to make up the stipulated rate of interest, as it has only recently done in the case of a number of feeder lines in Sind. The rulers of the Indian States, through whose areas also these lines would pass, would be but too eager to give similar guarantees.

The District Local Boards in Karnatak should emulate the good example of the District Boards in Madras and either offer the necessary guarantees or themselves undertake the construction of some of the aforesaid lines. Anyhow all the authorities should combine and concert measures for the early construction of these lines.

ARMISTICE DAY.

—:o:—

King's Wishes.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire, the 11th. Anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. railway time, guns will be fired from the Maidan, opposite the Church Gate Station and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITIES ON LAHORE ACCUSED

(Continued From Page 16.)

Dev and witness would be put up together. When the vacation came witness was advised not to go home, but instead to join any foundry to learn work on iron lathes. Witness accordingly joined the Empire Engineering Works as an apprentice.

BHAGAT SINGH IN THE ROOM.

Continuing his evidence the approver said that one day while returning from the Workshop witness found in his room Sukh Dev and Bhagat Singh whom witness knew as a student of the National College. He also found lying by their side six knives with blades six to seven inches long.

Bhagat Singh asked witness what his vocation was. On his being told that witness was picking up iron lathe work, Bhagat Singh said: "It is alright. Apply yourselves to your work diligently."

REVOLUTIONARY TRAINING.

When the summer vacation was over witness resumed his studies at the Institute, where Sukh Dev brought him several books on revolution, etc., such as the "Bandijivan", "Swadhinta ke Pujari", "Russian Revolution", "Life of Mizzini", "Fight for Irish Freedom", etc. These books, said the approver, roused in him feeling the service of the Motherland and induced him to leave his parents, etc.

In January, 1928, Bhagat Singh and one Hansraj Vohra used to frequent his residence, while Sukh Dev used to reside there. Witness had no previous acquaintance with Hansraj Vohra in those days. Sukh Dev used to keep with him a six-chambered revolver.

Witness then identified that revolver in Court.

EAGER FOR ACTIVE WORK.

Witness asked Sukh Dev repeatedly to put him on some work in some out-station as he was tired of studies. Sukh Dev, though refused it at first, consented to so later on and advised witness to give out to his parents, etc., that he was leaving for America with some Missionary for further studies.

At this stage the Defence Counsel drew the attention of the Court that the approver was volunteering the whole evidence.

Witness was told by Sukh Dev that Vohra had gone to Rawalpindi to work as District organizer and ordered him to go to Rawalpindi to work as his assistant.

Sukh Dev then gave witness certain directions which were (1) on meeting another member of their Party each of them should refrain from giving out the names and residence. (2) He should adopt the dress of the places to which he goes. (3) To adopt the name of Harbanslal. (4) To try to get employment to avoid all suspicion. (5) On visiting a new place a geographical knowledge of the place should be acquired. (6) Witness should occupy the last third class compartment in the Bombay Express.

Witness accordingly brought "Kulla" and "Lungi" and left by the Bombay Express as directed. Two days before the Besant festival witness entrained at Lahore as directed at the Badami Bhagh station. Bhagat Singh came in the same compartment and said he was accompanying witness to Rawalpindi, and that he would return after seeing Hansraj Vohra at Rawalpindi. Hansraj Vohra met them at the Rawalpindi railway station and took them to his residence.

The Court then rose for lunch.

RECRUITING COLLEGE STUDENTS.

In Rawalpindi they roamed for a day or two when Bhagat Singh left for Pindi. Hansraj remained in that house upto the 9th February. He is known there as Trilokachand. He had communications with Sukh Dev but kept it secret from the witness. Hansraj used to visit the College students in order to decoy suitable students.

At Rawalpindi he bought a "lungi" and "kulla". Hansraj left Pindi on the 11th February and took with himself all the books. Before leaving, he introduced witness to Pandit Satyapal, the Arya Samajist preacher, whom he understood to be a member of the Party. Sukh Dev who came there by this time advised the witness to live with Satyapal and leave the house. Sukh Dev also advised not to write letters except in case of dire necessity.

PRACTISING IN AIR-PISTOL.

Sukh Dev wanted to buy an air-pistol for practising and they went to Messrs. Ibrahim and Sons wherefrom they bought one for Rs. 30. (The air-pistol was identified). The accused wanted to see the air-pistol but it was not shown to them.

Witness accompanied Satyapal to Peshawar for an Arya Samaj meeting from where they went to Khyber. On return to Pindi Satyapal asked the witness to buy one air-pistol. Witness accordingly bought one. Some pellets also were purchased. Witness and Satyapal practised target shooting. During the practise, they aimed at the switch and hit alright. The switch was later on taken possession of by the police.

GREW SICK OF RAWALPINDI.

Continuing witness said. He grew sick of Rawalpindi and left the place. He met Sukh Dev in Minto Park accompanied by a young man with a flowing beard. Sukh Dev introduced witness to the man saying that he was doctor Nigham who was about to open a medical shop. Witness later on found during the identification parade that Nigham was Gayaprasad the accused. Witness accompanied Gayaprasad to Ferozpur. He told the witness to pose as his servant, which the witness did.

The Court at this stage rose for the day.—Free Press.

INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Tariff Board Inquiry.

EVIDENCE OF THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

The Indian Tariff Board met on Friday at the Royal Institute of Science to enqire into the question of protection of Salt Industry in the India, Sir Padamji Ginwalla presided. The Board consists of (besides the Chairman): Dr. John Mathai, Mr. A. E. Mathias and Mr. R. L. Walker.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Presidency was the first witness examined. He said that the Government saltworks at Kharaghoda on the Lesser Runn of Cutch were opened in 1872. A beginning was made with 5 sidings at Kharaghoda. In 1918 Government decided to extend the salt works at Kharaghoda and to duplicate the overhead trestle bridge and to extend the existing one for facilitating the Storage of salt.

The Salt works, continued the witness, were in the charge of an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, aasisted by an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector. The Works produced one class of salt known as Baragara and as at preesent equipped were capable of producing 50 lakhs of maunds of salt. They were advantageously situated in respect of

(a) Subsoil brine supply which was to be found at a depth of from 18 to 30 feet from the surface of the Runn; the soil was favourable to salt manufacture as also the dry climate and moderate rainfall, which conditions enabled the manufacturing process and the storage of salt to be continued for eight months in the year:

(b) power and fuel were not required for the manufacture, but at the time of storage the B. B. and C. I. Railway supplied the necessary engines to haul salt wagons up the high level bridge from where the salt was emptied from the wagons in the closed and open stores below;

(c) Labour supply which was cheap and ample in the vicinity of Kharaghoda; and also water supply (an important consideration) which was specially provided for by the construction of a large tank near the works.

FOUR MONTHS BREAK.

Proceeding the witness pointed out that the method of production of Baragara salt enable only one crop being raised per season. The dust-stroms that began in the Runn after May 15 and the subsequent monsoon rains precluded the further manufacture of salt till the following October. Thus there was a break of about four months when manufacture was impossible. It was held to be proved that a single crop running throughout the lengths of the season was the most economical and that system had been adopted for many years past. Overhead costs would be lowered if production were continuous, but the physical conditions rendered manufacture of the year round impossible. The process of manufacture of Baragara Salt was one of solar evaporation. No method other than solar evaporation method had ever been tried at Kharaghoda.

LABOUR.

Referring to the employment of Labour, the witness pointed out that the constant supervision of the labour was necessary. 1,234 skilled labourers (Agarias) were employed this year to work 614 pans the salt works were being worked almost to full capacity. Since 1922 Government had been constructing lines for the accommodation of the Agarias at Government cost as necessity arose and these lines were rented at a rental of 8 annas per rooms per mensem. Moreover, there was a departmental dispensary at Kharaghoda of which the Agarias took benefit. A departmental elementary school had also been established mainly for the Agarias' children.

The witness further said that no Baragara salt was sent to any of the Indian ports. It was consumed inland. The settled policy of Government being to supply the consumers with salt at the lowest possible price, Government salt was being sold at cost price. Consequently the prices of privately manufactured salt were automatically kept within a reasonable margin of profit. There was no question of foreign competition in regard to Baragara salt.

NO NEED OF ENCOURAGING THE INDUSTRY.

In conclusion, the witness said that he saw no necessity for nor the desirability of encouraging the production in India of salt suitable for consumption in those markets which were at present largely supplied from abroad. "The question raises the free trade and protection issue in an extremely crude form and would necessitate a consideration of the competing claims of a large number of conflicting interests. In practice it means chiefly forcing the inhabitants of Bengal to eat salt that they do not like unless it is practicable to produce in India salt equally acceptable at an equally low price. This has still to be proved possible."

METHOD OF PROTECTION.

Asked whether it was probable that in the course of time the whole need of the country could be supplied by home production, the witness replied that at present there seemed a very small prospect of that happening.

Referring to the question of encouraging the salt industry in India, the witness said that it depended whether the matter was considered as a political or an economic one. Presumably choice would have to be made between a prohibitive tariff on imported salt or a direct or an indirect cubsidy to the Indian salt manufacture. Without a full knowledge of the conditions of the problem it was impossible for him to say which method would be the most suitable, or the least objectionable.

DELHI, October 25.

FORECAST OF LABOUR ANNOUNCEMENT ON INDIA

Continued from page 1.)

nary has been issued announcing that the Right Hon. Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, on return to duty from leave of absence, has resumed the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A Private Entry.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin landed in Bombay on Friday morning per s. s. "Rawalpindi" to resume charge of his office as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The arrival was private.

Lord Goschen, the Acting Governor-General, who laid down his office on Friday and Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Goschen and Lady Sykes, respectively, went down Bunder steps to meet Lord and Lady Irwin.

Sir George Stanley, the Governor-Designate of Madras, who was travelling with the Viceroy from England and who was taken ill on board the ship, had to be conveyed in an ambulance to Government House at Malabar Point, where he is likely to stay for the next fortnight.

Their Excellencies were met at the steps of the Gateway by Lord and Lady Goschen, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes and several high civil, military and naval officers.

AT THE GATEWAY.

Among those present at the Gateway to meet the Viceroy and Lady Irwin were His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, His Excellency Vice-Admiral E. S. Thesiger, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, Major-General G. A. Weir, General Officer Commanding Bombay District, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walvyn, Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, Mr. G. R. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman, Port Trust, Mr. A. K. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. Dillon, Collector of Bombay, Sir Reginald Spence (Sheriff of Bombay), Mr. P. A. Kelly (Commissioner of Police), and Sir Bomanji A. Dalal.

Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council who had arrived earlier in the morning boarded the "Rawalpindi" and accompanied Their Excellencies to the Gateway.

A Muslim deputation consisting of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer (Poona), the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Padshaw (Madras), Mr. Abdul Rahim (Bengal), Khan Bahadur Rajan Bux (Punjab), Haji Mahomed Ismail Chowdhri (Bengal), and Haji Abdulla Kissim (Madras), was also present at the Gateway.

After shaking hands with all those present Their Excellencies drove to Government House where they stayed prior to their departure for Delhi.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Goschen accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Portal, arrived in Bombay by special train from Delhi. Their Excellencies will stay at Government House. They are departing for England to-day (Saturday).

SIR G. STANLEY'S ILLNESS.

Sir George Stanley, Governor-designate of Madras, was suddenly taken ill on board the P. and O. mail boat "Rawalpindi" which reached Bombay on Friday morning. He had an attack of phlebitis. It is stated that this is a recurrence of an old complaint which he had contracted during active service in the Boer War. The ship's surgeon was constantly in attendance on Sir George, who is now much better. He was removed on a stretcher to a waiting ambulance and conveyed to Government House where he is expected to stay for a fortnight.

Sir George Stanley is accompanied by Lady Stanley and Miss Stanley.

BOMBAY BANKING ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

A Memorandum From Nawanagar.

The following are extracts from a memorandum submitted by Mr. Dwarkadas Saraya, Store-keeper, Nawanagar State, to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

Formerly only educated classes invested their savings in guilt edged securities and Postal saving bank accounts. Other people deposited their savings with Shroffs at low rate of interest. But now on account of higher rate of interest allowed by the Government in guilt edged securities as well as in Postal Cash Certificate, the general public has mostly ceased to patronise the Shroffs.

At present very few people are conducting truly banking business, but those who are in affluent circumstances and can spare funds generally advance them on the security of ornaments, in which transaction rate of interest varies between 6 to 10 annas per cent. per month. When money is advanced on the security of landed property on this side the rate of interest allowed on such transactions varies between 3 annas to a rupee per cent. per month. Loans on the security of stock-in-trade of merchants generally carry interest at 12 annas per cent. On personal security of Meman merchants who keep the money for 10 months in a year the rate of interest charged is one per cent. per month that is they pay Rs. 1,100 instead of 1,000 after ten months.

But all those transactions are not banking transactions. These are called money-lending transactions.

True Banking business is that business in which the Shroffs or bankers receive deposits from people who can spare at low rate of interest and advance the same to others who are in need of capital at high rate of interest. In these transactions, the true support of the banker is his high credit in the market and his substantial position.

Such was the case in Jamnagar till the death of the late lamented H. H. Jam Shri Vibhaji Saheb. The State never borrowed money from outsiders. The local Shroffs were the financial support of the State and as stated above they were then the leading citizens in the State and could influence State policy also. Now these Shroffs being destroyed the local fraternity on account of their intellectual superiority always take the lead in public matters. Such is the present state of affairs so far as banking business in Jamnagar and I might say whole of Kathiawar is concerned

1. To remedy this state of things education is a great desideratum. Hardly one per cent. of the cultivating and labouring classes in Kathiawar have received elementary education of "three R's."

2. Substantial measures should be adopted to resuscitate indigenous industries or if old industries cannot be revived, new industries suited to the present condition and time should be started so that people taking to such industries will require capital and naturally those who have got means will like to advance money to them and if the industrious classes will save anything they will go to deposit the same with bankers and thus there will be rotation of capital from Shroffs to industrious classes and from industrious classes to Shroffs. This is the most important means for reviving banking business on this side of the country. This point can be further illustrated by a reference to the development of import and export trade in this State. The people and particularly the merchants of Jamnagar are greatly indebted to His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur for developing the port Bedi, which has given a fillip to the import and export trade of this State and attracted several Marwari merchants to open their branches here. Had it not been for this development of export and import business of Jamnagar the banking business of the Central Bank of India which has developed here to a decent extent would not have flourished at all.

3. In Europe and other independent countries trade is protected by regulations about tariff, freight, transport, insurance and other measures. It is necessary that such protection should be expended to indigenous industries on this side also. If that be done and if trade prospers banking business which is the mainstay of all business because it supplies the necessary capital, will also flourish. Such protective measures should therefore be adopted on this side to encourage indigenous trade and industry.

4. Many laws have been enacted from time to time to protect the debtor classes from the clutches of Sawcar that is bankers. In fact these Sawcars are held in excecration as userers and blood-suckers. If it is desired to see banking business flourishing the other side of the shield should also be observed and such measures as the Deccan agriculturists' relief act and other similar enactments causing hardships to money-lending classes should also be so modified as to work evenly for the benefit of both.

—:o:—

"GUPTA PRAYAG" INCIDENT.

—:o:—

Kathiawari Hindus' Resentment.

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal a crowded meeting of the Kathiawar subjects residing in Bombay was held on Friday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, to protest against the order of the Diwan of Junagadh State in respect of a Hindu holy place known as "Shree Gupta Prayag". Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Of late there has been a considerable agitation in the Junagadh State over the Gupta Prayag incident which has given rise to a Hindu-Muslim friction. To put in a nutshell, the whole case is this:—

In Una district of Junagadh there is a Hindu holy place known for hundreds of years as "Gupta Prayag". This sacred place spreads over 13 acres of land and this has been ever regarded as temple land immune from taxation. The late Nawab had passed an order declaring Gupta Prayag as a temple land. The land holds nearly a hundred Hindu temples. In the heart of the land there are four graves which have, as the Hindus claim, been regarded for several centuries as the "Samadhis" of Hindu "Bavas" (saints). These graves have become a bone of contention since the last two or three years inasmuch as they have been also claimed by local Muslims as the graves of "Pirs". Last year the Muslims, as the Hindus allege, forcibly entered the temple ground and performed religious rites on these graves. Hindus protested against what they called a defilement of a holy place and lodged a complaint to the Nawab. An inquiry was officially set up and the dispute was amicably settled, the rights of Hindus being restored to them.

FORCIBLE CELEBRATION OF "URUS".

This year again, the Muslims wanted to perform "Urus" in this temple land and they applied to the State for permission to do so. The permission was refused. However in contravention of the State orders, the Muslims, it is alleged, entered the holy land and celebrated the "Urus" ceremony. The Hindus again complained to the Nawab who deputed his Diwan to look into the matter. The Diwan appointed a Committee of three persons to investigate into the whole matter and report. In the midst of the Committee's investigations, the Diwan set the Committee aside and issued a "firman" embodying an arbitrary order that the land surrounding the four graves about 4,500 square feet in area should be walled and the possession of it should be given to a representative Committee of Muslims. Consequent upon this order, there has been a great Hindu agitation in Junagadh and outside. Gupta Prayag being a place of pilgrimage, the orthodox Hindu population throughout Kathiawar is feeling a strong resentment at the Diwan's order. Hartals are being observed as a protest at Una, Delavada and other places.

The feeling of resentment is not less keen among the Kathiawaris in Bombay.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting unanimously passed the following two resolutions:—

"This public meeting of the people of Kathiawar held under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal emphatically condemns the one-sided and partial order of the Diwan of Junagadh (a) Confiscating a portion of the temple land in the holy place of Shree Gupta Prayag near Una in the Junagadh State in contravention of State guarantees and sacred rights of the Hindus without any reasonable ground for so doing and giving it over to local Muslims for erection of a wall in the heart of the temple land to remain in their possession. (b) This meeting is of opinion that the precious elementary rights of the Hindus such as religious liberty and security of property are seriously endangered by the said order of the Diwan, and it wishes to declare that the solemn pledges of the Royal House of Junagadh to religious institutions are thereby violated. (c) It is further of opinion that the traditional policy of Junagadh and other States of Kathiawar to hold the scales of justice even between the two great communities of Hindus and Muslims is infringed, and the peaceful and harmonious relations now prevailing in Kathiawar between these two communities are in great danger of being embittered, by the said order. (d) This meeting, therefore, requests His Highness the Nawabsaheb of Junagadh to reverse the order of the Diwan without delay in order to restore confidence in the hearts of the Hindu public, residing in Junagadh State and outside, in the justice and security available in Junagadh, and supports the efforts of the "Shree Gupta Prayag Protection Committee to secure justice and establish sacred Hindu rights."

"This meeting requests the people of Kathiawar to hold protest meetings against this order and to move His Highness the Nawabsaheb of Junagadh to reverse it without delay."

POONA SANATANISTS ON "WAR PATH"

(Continued from page 1.)

or any of us before he gave the socalled ultimatum to the Trustees of the various temples in Bombay. In spite of our repeated requests he has not convened a meeting of the Committee as yet. He is understood to have taken further steps in the matter without our consultation. From the election of the President to the election of some members of the committee many had not been consulted by Mr. Deorukhkar, the Convener of the Parel Meeting although one of us made it perfectly clear that such consent was necessary. Many of them have not yet been informed about their election officially. In the opinion of the undersigned the starting of Satyagraha in Bombay at this stage is premature in as much as there are no preparations made by way of enlisting sympathy of the Hindu public, enrolling volunteers and collecting funds. No attempts have also been made in the direction of meeting the authorities of the different temples and solving this question amicably if possible. While we have full sympathy and support for the movement of Temple Entry by the untouchables and while we justify Satyagraha, only as the last resort, failing all attempts at amicable settlements, we feel constrined to inform the public of the irresponsible manner in which Mr. Deorukhkar is proceeding in the matter. So all talk about Satyagraha in Bombay temples in the next week is with the the authority and sanction of the Committee.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SECRETARY OF SHUDDHI SABHA.

—:o:—

SURAT, Oct. 25.

A sensation has been created by the report that an assault was made by two men wearing Mahomedan dress last night on the Secretary of the local Suddhi Sabha, Mr. Maganlal Gajjar, while the latter was asleep in a room on the first floor of his house. During the scuffle between one of the assailants and the victim, both reached the wooden gallery, which gave away, and both fell down to the street. Mr. Gajjar was injured and is bedridden. Both the assailants escaped immediately and are still at large.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S DEATH TRAPS.

"A SIMPLE SOLUTION."

Once again has a sad toll been taken as the result of the collapse of a high timber frame building in the centre of a thickly populated bazaar area. It is asserted in this case that the building showed no preliminary signs of collapse, but that the front of the house fell out without any warning. We have no hesitation in saying that any engineer of experience would have plainly seen the danger signals that pointed to the collapse. If, as is stated, the beams were found to be decayed at the extremities where they should have rested on the main walls, then the local signs of such a state of affairs are plainly to be seen in walls "out of plumb" and roof timbers sagging and bent. What can be done to remedy such a state of affairs? The solution is simple. The Municipality should keep a record of every timber frame building thirty years old and upwards and such buildings should be annually inspected by a Municipal Engineer specially engaged for the work and whose salary could be met by levying an annual inspection fee upon each and every owner of old timber frame structures. Admitted, a step in the right direction has been taken by not permitting new timber frame structures to exceed ground and two upper floors, but the large number of tall timber frame structures in Bombay more or less decayed by age call for special and immediate attention.—"The Property Market."

WHY PEOPLE GROW OLD.

HOW TO RETAIN YOUTHFULNESS.

The strain of modern life and education makes many men and women old before their time, and yet a little care is all that is needed to enable them to stand up to the years with all the vigour of youth.

Iron is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body, lack of Iron weakens the blood so that it fails to feed the nerves and Anaemia and Nervous Debility result.

The simplest way of assimilating Iron is an occasional course of ordinary Iron Jelloids. These are made in four kinds. No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. A 14 days' supply costs Re. 1, and a 40 days' supply Rs. 2-12. Ask your chemist for a bottle to-day.

(4) (Advt.)

This guaranteed cure on Medical prescription for:

PILES, ABSCESS, FISSURE,

is far in advance of temporary relieving remedies.

HERE IS WONDERFUL TESTIMONY. READ IT. "Your Recto-Serol I consider is a most wonderful and excellent cure for Piles far superior to the cheap rival remedies which are not so good. It magically relieves pain and stop bleeding, agony and restlessness by one insertion. I have used several dozen outfits on my patients without a single failure so far."

Dr MOHAMMED UMAR, I.D.S.M.I.M.D. REGD. MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, DELHI.

Obtainable of all Chemists and Stores, or write for "Medical Booklet" to:
THE CONTINENTAL DRUG Co. of INDIA
Commissariat Bldgs., Hornby Rd., Bombay

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR PHTHISIS

"MAHASHAKTI"

Appreciable change effects from the third day of its use and would convince cure.

Price Rs. 12/- per phial.

Packing and Postage extra.

Write to:

A. TARROCK & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
Oxford Street, Serampore (BENGAL.)

BRANCH OFFICE:
31, Jackson Lane, CALCUTTA

SHAW FRIEND'S

NIM OINTMENT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SURE CURE FOR

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, CHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.

AS. 8 PER POT.

SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P. O. JHAUHA, E. I. R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
Dist. HOWRAH.

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.
Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator. Certificates of Competency are granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch) India after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Principal, BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

YOUR LIFE READING.
PLEASE WRITE THE DATE AND TIME OF birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month; charge for one year Rs. 2 for five years Rs. 7-8-0. V. P. charges As. 4.
Pandit V. K. S. Chariar, Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presidency).

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 6-8 only.
Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Opposite Majestic Cinema.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor General of Portuguese-India.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY & NAVAL TAILORS & GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, Bombay.
Branch at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Rate from	Sewing charges materials being supplied by the Customer from
	Rs. A.	Rs. A
Full Dress Suit	95 0	45 0
Semi Dress Suit	70 0	35 0
Navy Blue Serge Suit	40 0	20 0
Grey Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit	30 0	12 -
English Linen Suit	30	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	8 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	10 0
English Tussore Suit	15 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	5 0
Office Suit	10 0	6 0
Office Trousers	3 8	1 8
White Office Shirts	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

TRUTH ABOUT ARAB-JEW TENSION IN PALESTINE.

"Jews, The Aggressors While Arabs The Chief Assailants."

SMILING SHEIKS WHO WERE ORDERED TO SMILE.
How Balfour Was Deceived.

Was Lord Balfour deliberately hoodwinked by the leaders of Zionism when he made his historic tour in Palestine to celebrate the part he played in establishing in hat country a "national home for the Jews"?

The question is raised with deadly directness in an amazing article in the October issue of the "Empire Review" from the pen of Major Polson Newman, under the title, "Arab and Jew in Palestine."

The tour, which was intended to be a triumphal procession to commemorate Mr. Balfour's declaration in favour of Zionism, degenerated, according to Major Polson Newman, into:—

"A painful and pitiful experience in which one of England's most eminent statesmen was utterly and shamelessly deceived as to the real situatioon in a country under British mandate."

"PAINFUL DECEIT."

The article, "which is not written in support of one side or the other," says: "In the spring of 1925 I had occasion to accompany a distinguished gues of the Zionist organisation (Lord Balfour) on a conducted tour through the Jewish centres of interest in Palestine, where elaborate arrangements were made to ensure that he saw the best rseults of Zionist effort.

"Of the Arab side of Palestin he saw nothing but Zionist achievement should meet his eye.

"Armed guards followed this elderly gentleman wherever he went. Mounted police patrolled the road, and armoured cars were concealed at all his stopping places.

"This honoured guest of Zionism left Jerusalem in the early hours of the morning, having slept in the High Commissioner's coach, with an armed guard. A longer railway route to Haifa was chosen to avoid motoring htrough Nablus and other Arab towns. Mounted patrols were stationed all along the railway line.

"On arrival at Haifa the train stopped outside the town, as the railway station was in the Arab quarter. From this point the journey became a triumphal progress from one Jewish colony to another but the guest saw all that he was intended to see, and nothing more.

"I accompanied him wherever he went, and it was a painful and pitiful experience to see one of England's most eminent statesmen being so utterly anr shamelessly deceived as to the real situation in a country under British mandate. He was induced to believe that there really was no Arab question.

SMILES—MONEY.

"As Lord Balfour persistently stated that there was no reason why Jews and Arabs should not live and work in harmony, the Jews made strenuous efforts to prove the truth of this statement. At Balfouria it was therefore arranged that he should be welcomed by a deputation of Arab sheiks and partake of their customary hospitality.

"Lord Balfour and his party were accordingly invited to take coffee in a special tent, where the selected sheiks were assembled in their ceremonial dress.

"This little incident was admirably stage managed. The Jews were delighed—the faces of the sheiks were full of smiles—their purses were full of money. The incident had its effect. It deceived Lord Balfour."

Major Polson Newman alleges that an adequate armed force at the disposal of the Palestine administration would have prevented the recent disturbances. He regards the Jews as aggressors in so far as they held a political meeting at the Wailing Wall, while the Arabs have been the chief assailants by taking the lead in the infliction of personal injuries.

ACCIDENT TO DR. AMBEDKAR.

Great Disappointment And Grief.

(From our Correspondent.)
MANMAD, Oct. 24.

The much-looked for meeting of the "depressed" classes of this part was to take place yesterday at 6 p.m. When Dr. Ambedkar was to be the leading speaker. On his way back from Chalisgaon he was to get down here and spend some hours. The workers of Manmad led by Mr. R. R. Pawar, who got the intimation of Dr. Ambedkar's plan at 11 a.m., made great preparations and informed all the different centres where members of the "depressed" classes either lived or worked. They were all eagerly looking forward to see and hear Dr. Ambedkar, whom Mr. Pawar and others went to receive at the Manmad station at 4-20 p.m. To their utter disappointment and grief they received a note stating that the tonga in which he was driving overturned and he was seriously hurt. With a heavy heart Mr. Pawar and others went to the place fixed for the meeting which was decorated with flags and told the assembly what he had learnt. Utterly disappointed and sorely grieved the assembly dispersed. Dr. Ambedkar travelled back to Bombay in the Delhi Express and appeared to suffer acute pain, when Mr. Pawar, Mr. P. R. Lele, etc., saw him here. It is hoped he will soon recover.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
· RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE ·
· COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES ·
· SLIGHTLY TINTED ·
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. BOMBAY 3

BEST AND GENUINE MAKARADWAJA.
Highly recommended by Eminent Physicians.
To be had of
GRAY & CO.
(General Order Suppliers),
21, Ashutosh Dey Lane,
CALCUTTA.
Price: Rs. 20, 32, 64 and 120 per tola. Quarter price to be sent with orders. (Eco.).

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ... AND SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

First Session In Poona.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 22.

The first session of this Conference was held to-day in a decorated "shamiana" which was packed by Muslims from the Camp and the City, prominent amongst whom being Nawab Shah Rukh Yar Jung Bahadur, President, Poona Suburban Municipality, Khan Saheb Dr. Shamsuddin, Dr. A. G. Shaikh, President Khuddami Sunnat Society, Abdul Sattar Khan, Municipal Councillor, Seth Haji Moosa, and Khan Bahadur Jan Mahamad.

The president, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Ex-Editor of "Khilafat" and the present Editor of "Hilal" having been duly proposed to the chair, delivered an extempore address. He began by paying a tribute of gratitude to Anjumane-e-Ittehad for having selected him for presiding over their deliberations. He congratulated the Muslims of Poona on their having taken the right step in holding this Conference. It was no doubt open to misconstruction that two Conferences of Moslems should have been held the same day in the same City. When Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer approached him on the subject in the morning he had, he said, expressed his readiness to discuss with him any reasonable proposal that was calculated to bring about a compromise. The main objection, he said, which had been urged against the new Conference was that it was intended to destroy communal unity. In disposing of this objection, he explained the different forms in which differences of opinion could be expressed. He also pointed out the distinction between the inauguration of legitimate and healthy opposition and the creation of discord and disunion.

FAILURE OF OLD CONFERENCE.

By quoting apt illustrations and appropriate verses from the Koran he showed how the new Conference would help Moslems to achieve real unity and lead to genuine consolidation of communal effort and concentration of Moslems' combined energy for grappling with and solving real problems of Education. He wanted to know what the old Conference had practically done to promote industrial, religious, or general education. The Moslems still continued to be classed with the backward communities in education. The old Conference had ceased to be the real organ of Moslem Educational opinion. It did not represent Muslim educationists of the Presidency. In the President's opinion, its annual sessions were like anniversaries of Moslem Educational aspirations dead and buried long ago.

PROTESTS DISREGARDED.

The President went on to say that the mild protests made by Muslims of Poona who had in the past issued leaffiets and phamphlets had not proved effective. There was no dearth of able Moslem Educationists in the Presidency but very few of them were permitted to take part in the so-called Bombay Presidency Moslems' Educational Conference. The autocratic policy adopted was totally opposed to the spirit and teaching of Islam which enjoined that nothing should be done by Moslems without free and full consultation. It was the duty of Moslems to do away with the "White Elephant" of the Bombay Presidency Moslem Educational Conference, if they could not make it a really constitutional body. Sir Ghulam Husain had called it a "pageant" which had been held year after year by the same man in the same City in the same Hall.

MEND OR END IT.

The task before teh Moslems of Poona was to mend this Conference or to end it. The Muslims had all the means they needed in these days of democracy. They had public opinion behind them and they could by means of public protests propaganda and meetings solve this problem once and for all and thus they could remove the stigma which had attached to their good name.

Other communities had made great progress in education without wasting money on one man's show like the old Conference, and Moslems should do the same.

The Presidential address created a very good impression and was well received by a large audience. After the President had been garlanded, the Conference rose for the day.

SIND RELIEF FUND.

Further contributions received towards His Excellency the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund.

Amount already announced Rs. 4,33,609-2-1; H. H. the Regent Begum Sahiba of Janjira 1,000, The Bank of Baroda, Ltd. 500; Messrs. Little and Co. 250; The members of the staff and students of the Wilson College (1st instalment) Rs. 208-7-1; Messrs. Rose and Co., Ltd., and staff Rs. 200; Miss A. Henderson of Scots Mission House Darjeeling, being contribution from the Nepali Girls' High School, Darjeeling Concert Rs. 125; Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Rs. 151; Mr. Leslie Blunt Rs. 100; Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. Rs. 100; Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee Rs. 100; Messrs. Mathuradas Haribhai and Co. Rs. 100; Mr. Waman Sokarji Navalkar Rs 100; The students of the Brahmo Balika Shikshalaya (through Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar) Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. W. Allison Rs. 100; The Literary and Scientific Society of the East (through the President Mr. F. P. Dordi) Rs 61; K. T. S. Rs. 50; Mr. V. L. Mehta Rs. 40; The staff of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Rs. 31; Mr. J. K. Parulkar, J.P. (in memory of Mrs. Shantabai Parulkar) Rs. 25; Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai Rs. 25; Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai Rs. 25; Seth Girdharlal Vithaldas (through Motilal Mulji) Rs. 25; Seth Hemchand Mohanlal Rs. 25; Messrs. Mancherji Ratanji Tata and Co. Rs. 25; Messrs. Haridas Keshavji and Co. Rs. 25; Messrs. Raghowjee Govindjee Rs. 25; Seth Haridas Jivraj Rs. 25; Mrs. Javerbai Laxmidas Rs. 25; Shri-Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur. Shrinivas Balkrishanlal, Khamgaon Dt., Buldana, Berar. Sholapur Motor Stores, Manikpura Building, Sholapur. Trilochanlal Brothers, Line Bazar, Dharwar. P. G. Virgincar, Margao, Goa. Hormusjee & Co., Secunderabad.

The Royal Institute of Science Rs. 6,335-8-3; His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, being the second part of the contribution of the Roman Catholic Schools of Bombay Rs. 2,095-6-6; Messrs. Vacuum Oil Co. Rs. 500; Mrs. E. Carrel Rs. 500; The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Rs. 250; Staff of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Rs. 191; The members of the 6th and 18th Bombay Girl Guide Companies attached to St. Columba High School Rs. 60; Framji Nasarjanji Patel Anglo-Vernacular School Rs. 51; Staff of Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd, Rs. 40; and A Parsi sympathiser Rs. 25. Including sums less than Rs. 25 the total now stands at Rs. 4,48,251-7-6

Ask the 7000 new owners of Chevrolet Sixes in India, Burma & Ceylon
Why they chose Chevrolet.
They will tell you—
Chevrolet costs no more to buy than a Four
Chevrolet costs no more to run than a Four
Chevrolet has a higher re-sale value than a Four
and
Only Chevrolet can give you six-cylinder power, acceleration, roominess and riding comfort
AT THE COST OF A FOUR!
CHEVROLET
CARS & TRUCKS
Prove Chevrolet for Yourself
Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Belgaum Motor Works & Trans. Co., Havelock Road, Camp, Belgaum.
Bombay Garage, P.O. Box No. 566, Bombay.
Bombay Garage, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Garage, Kingsway, Nagpur.
Jamnadhar Potdar, Akola, Berar.
Malaviya Brothers & Co., Rajkot, Kathiawar.
N. A. Mullick, Duzdab, East Persia.
Noshirwan & Co., Sivaganj, Indore, C. I.
Rai Saheb N. S. Rathi, Rathi Building, Amraoti, Berar.
Raja Cycle & Motor Garage Srinagar Road, Ajmer.
Spare Parts and Service Facilities Unequalled in the East
MORE THAN TWICE THE SALES OF ANY COMPETITOR

Start the day well with a cup of delicious, strengthening "Ovaltine"

Many thousands of people in India owe their good health and strength to their daily habit of drinking "Ovaltine". A cup of this delicious and highly nutritious Tonic Food Beverage gives a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour, which enables one to carry out the duties of the day with ease and pleasure. It prevents fatigue and guards the system against the ill effects of difficult climatic conditions.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from the finest ripe barley, malt, creamy milk and cocoa. Of delicious flavour, it appeals to all.

"Ovaltine" is prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

A prominent Indian gentleman writes "All through the very hot weather and monsoon nothing else kept me fit but "Ovaltine".

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand during manufacture.

OVALTINE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores. O.6M

SEE THE RACE

FROM START TO FINISH WITH

Busch

BINOCULARS

OR

FIELD-GLASSES

Made by the World's Oldest Firm of Manufacturers of Goods of this class, a Busch Product always ensures satisfaction.

Available from :—

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

379, Hornby Road, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

B. C.

PRINCELY COMFORTS WITH ELECTRIC LIFT, LIGHTS, FANS, ETC.

AT

ARYANIVAS

FOR HINDUS

TELEPHONE BOARDING

TELE. No. 26455

LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE

MASJID BUNDER RD., MANDVI, BOMBAY. 3.

THE BORAHS AND THEIR HIGH PRIEST.

—:o:—

20 Crores Of Wakf Property In Danger.

DEPUTATION URGES MINISTER TO APPLY MUSLIM WAKF ACT.

The following is the concluding portion of the address presented by a deputation of Bohra community to the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, asking that the exemption of the community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 be cancelled:—

We regret to say that these moneys instead of being put to their proper and legitimate use, are wasted by the Mullaji Saheb in transactions whereby no benefit accrues to the community. The deputation then proceed to give instances of alleged misuse by the Mullaji Saheb of charitable and trust monies which they say "provide very convincing reasons why the Mullaji's power over trust and Wakf moneys and properties should be taken away and why he should be compelled to render accounts like the rest of the Mussalmans in India."

NOT ACCOUNTABLE.

The deputation proceeds to allege:—

"Prior to 1920, according to his own statement made in suit No. 941 of 1917, the Mullaji Saheb had under his management only 648 Moques and 69 Gullas (charity boxes) which he managed through 266 Amils, managers, and other officers (Vide para 211 of Justice Marten's Judgment.) It was never suggested for a moment that he had under his management or control or was absolute master of crores and crores worth of Wakfs and other religious and charitable properties, belonging to the community in the Presidency and elsewhere, to be dealt with according to his pleasure and whims. Now he has begun to take possession of such properties under threat of ex-communication, transferring Wakf properties, which have existed for scores and scores of years under trustees, to his own name under terms which make them his absolute property. Here are extracts from one such document.

"That it shall not be competent to anybody either within or without the community to call the Dai-ul-Mutlak to account for the management of the said property."

"That at no time the said property or the income accruing therefrom shall be used or spent for purposes prohibited to Holy Faith, the decision of Mullaji Saheb as to what purposes are prohibited by Faith being final."

Thus, Sir, the entire Wakf and charitable properties of the community, of the value of nearly 20 crores of rupees (unless saved by the immediate application of the Wakf Act 1923) stand in grave danger of being converted into his (Mullaji's) private properties.

"OPPOSED TO LAW."

The claims of the Mullaji Saheb in respect of Wakf and Trust properties of the community, are entirely opposed not only to the religious law but also to the law of the land. We are Sir, by temperament a charitably inclined people. Enormous Borah Wakf properties in the Presidency, of more than 10 crores rupees value and of equal amount elsewhere bear witness to this. Indeed very large sums of charitable money have been accumulated and lying with Mullaji Saheb, which he has used as he likes, in contravention of the religious Law, and the consent decree obtained by him in the Civil Suit No. 941 of 1917 of the Bombay High Court, which binds the Mullaji Saheb and his successor (paras 211 and 212)."

The deputation proceed to allege: "Under pain of excommunication the Mullaji Saheb prohibits anyone from creating a binding and irrevocable Wakf or Trust for charity unless on terms which would make him (Mullaji Saheb) the virtual owner. Seeing this, the literate people of our community have ceased creating any Wakf for fear of their becoming the absolute property of Mullaji Saheb, as a result very few Wakfs, and those on Mullaji Saheb's terms, have been made in the past few years.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT."

"We, Sir, beg to invite your attention to para 212 of the Judgment in the suit, in which the present Mullaji was defendant. The latter on 8th April 1921, filed an appeal against the judgment (Copy of appeal is herewith attached); but sane counsel prevailed and before the appeal came for hearing the Mullaji Saheb had no alternative left but to consent to a Decree and thus the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice now Sir Amberson Marten has become absolutely and permanently binding upon Mullaji Saheb. In the circumstances, the Mullaji Saheb's actions are glaring instances of contempt of Court (Vide para 211 and 212). Government have also in the Press Note of the Director of Information stated that the 3 years exemption in no way interfers with the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten's judgment nor exempts anybody from the law as embodied in Civil Procedure Code.

ASTOUNDING AND DEPLORABLE

It is astounding and deplorable that the Dawoodi Borah community, with its 10 crores of rupees worth of Wakf properties, bringing an annual income of more than 15 lacs of rupees, in the shape of income, rents, profits, etc., does not possess a single High School in the Presidency, nor an hospital, nor a maternity home; nor an orphanage; nor an asylum for widows, the aged, and the crippled, and emaciated. If the income from Borah Wakf properties were made available for its legitimate and proper use and the Trustees brought under the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923, the Dawoodi Borah community would possess a number of high schools and other such charitable and benevolent and human institutions, much to the relief of the needy and the poor, and also to the educational and other advancement and progress of the community, and this moreover would relieve the burden of Government, who have not surplus money for nation building purposes. We most humbly submit that it behoves the Government to see that the Wakf's money is made available for the community's proper and legitimate use by the application of the Wakf Act of 1923 to the Dawoodi Borah community.

The absence of any Borah primary or high school in the Presidency with its large population in a number of places, is a standing reproach to the Mullaji's educational policy, and eloquent testimoney of his apathy towards the educational welfare of the people over whom he exercises priestly authority.

There is a school, a fine scholastic institution in Karachi, by name Madressa-e-Hasani. Those Borahs, who have conducted this school for the last 20 years, the deputation allege, "have been and are terribly persecuted; the Mullaji Saheb is continually attempting to secure control of the school and to get the management of it handed over to him. The well-meaning Borahs, about 6 years ago, changed the constitution of the managing body. During his last stay in Karachi about two months back the Mullaji made every effort to secure control of the institution, but fortunately, the Chairman, who is a Parsi gentleman, strongly objected to hand over this fine Borah institution, Madressa-e-Hasani, to Mullaji and refused to allow his interference or dictation in the school where more than 500 Borah boys and girls are educated."

THE COMMUNITY'S WISHES.

The address proceeds: "As to the wishes of the community in the matter of the application of the Wakf Act, we have already submitted that the representations made by the Mullaji Saheb are not genuine. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten strongly felt that no impartial verdict could be had by any open means in view of the Mullaji wielding the weapon of ex-communication. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten says:—

(1) "I may note, too, that in weighing evidence one must bear in mind the doctrine of implicit obedience to defendant three (i.e., Mullaji), and his powers of excommunication and their consequences." (Vide para 38 of Judgment).

(2) "Defendant's (i.e. Mullaji's) counsel suggested that there should be a general meeting of Borahs. It seems to me inadvisable for many reasons. With religious feelings running high and with one party having the weapon of excommunication I thought it unlikely that an open meeting would be a real test of the general views of the community." (Vide para 36 of Judgment).

We beg to invite your and through you, Government's attention to the Press Note of the Director of Information. Government recognised then that the community was strongly divided over the question of exemption, and therefore gave three years exemption on the condition, that if within three years or at the expiration, the community approached Government in a united spirit, Government would be prepared to reconsider the question. We believe Government is convinced as to the very strong desire (far greater and more extended now) to get the Wakf Act applied to the community to safeguard their Wakfs and trusts and not to allow more mismanagement and waste to occur. Government have also stated that this exemption does not in any way interfere with the provision of Civil Procedure Code, nor with the judgment given against the Mullaji Saheb by the Hon. Mr. (now Chief Justice Sir Amberson) Marten. It is simply impossible, physically and financially, under the Civil Procedure Code, to take an account, as it would require separate suits to be filed or each property and would cost not less than 30,000 rupees for each party to fight out one case for one property. There are about 70 Wakfs or Trust properties in the city of Bombay alone, and we believe Government would be the last body to encourage the filing of 70 suits each costing to one party Rs. 30,000. To get redress from the Civil Courts would take years and a life time wasted. In a matter, like the one in question, so urgent, and affecting the progress and welfare of the whole community, when there is a simple, easy, economic and sure way to give relief, we respectfully urge that there should be no question but that the Wakf Act should be made applicable to our community forthwith. Mullaji Saheb refuses to recognise the Provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, or the authority of the Advocate General of Bombay or the District Magistrates in the matter of Wakfs and Trusts and even responsible or accountable to Reigning Authority. It becomes imperative, therefore, to secure to our community all the benefits arising from the Wakfs and Trusts already created and which may be created hereafter and that could only be done by the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to our community, as is the case with the rest of the Mussalmans in India.

UNHEARD-OF POWERS CLAIMED

The members of the Dawoodi Borah community are helpless. On the one hand the Mullaji Saheb refuses to be accountable to any body or show account of his management, and on the other hand Government exempt him, in the name of the Dawoodi Borah community, from the operation of the Wakf Act. None of his predecessors, however, like the present Mullaji Saheb, ever claimed this unheard powers over mind, soul and body and private property, as well as all caritable and trust properties, nor did they get trust properties transferred to their names.

We hope you Sir, are convinced of the justice of our contention and we pray you will be pleased to advise His Excellency's Hon. colleagues and Ministers to apply the Wakf Act to our community and thereby put under their ever-lasting gratitude an important section of peace-loving and law abiding subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for which act of kindness we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray for their long life and prosperity.

We trust, Sir, that we have convinced you of the urgent need for the application of the Wakf Act of 1923 to the Dawoodi Borah community. In conclusion we beg respectfully to say that we have noticed with relief that, since the period of exemption expired on August 19th last, no announcement of the intention of Government to renew the exemption has been forthcoming. We have no intention of granting any further exemption and we desire to express our gratitude for this realisation on the part of the Government of the justice of our claims. But we would respectfully submit that it is essential that Government should lose no time in publishing a notification that the period of exemption has expired and that the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act are consequently, now applicable to the Dawoodi Borah community and all its Wakfs and Trusts, as in the case of the rest of the Mussalmans of Bombay Presidency, in order that there may be no doubt in the minds of the members of the community that the autocratic powers of the Mullaji Saheb cannot be further exercised to the detriment of the interests of the community, and that the Mullaji Saheb and others are bound to render accounts of all Wakf and Trust properties according to the said Act.

A FACT THAT EVERY HOUSEWIFE Knows:—

"CROWN PURE ALUMINIUM THE CROWN BRAND"

Aluminium Ware

MEANS

1 Less Outlay and Long Wear= ECONOMY.

2 Clean Food= GOOD HEALTH.

3 Less Labour in Cleaning= SATISFIED SERVANTS.

ALSO

Less Heat and Less Time in Cooking.

CAN YOU IGNORE THESE POINTS ?

When buying anything you look for SERVICE and QUALITY

Both "CROWN BRAND" gives in full and GUARANTEES THEM.

JEEWANLAL (1929) LIMITED.

Kansara Chawl, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 20159 Office. 41099 Factory.

HEAD OFFICE:—55, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

Other Branches :—

Rangoon, Madras, Rajahmundry & Gujranwalla.

Local Agents :—KANTILAL NAROTTAMDAS & Co., Tele: No. 22573. Kansara Chawl Bombay.

Telegrams: MARTALUMIN.

Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding

Urinary Diseases.

Specific for Gonorrhoea

Gono-Killer

(REGISTERED.)

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage,) Pain, burning and pus in urine, Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c.,

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P Charges Free.

Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. D. N. JASANI, 137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY. 4.

Telegraphic Address :—GONO-KILLER, Bombay.

Bombay Agent :—A. M. THAKER, Princess S

Poona Agent :—Messrs. BHOGILAL & Co., Laxmi Road, Budhwar Peth.

FORETELLING MACHINE

PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.

SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT.

ALIGARH, U. P.

To Photographers

Paget

Denotes
Perfection in Papers.

PAGET BROMIDE

gives rich deep blacks and pure whites and fine half tones.
In Glossy, Satin, Matt, Rough and Cream Rough.

PAGET GASLIGHT
(Gravura)

Vigorous and Normal, for every grade of negative. In Glossy, Satin and Matt.

PAGET SELF TONING

The original Self Toning Paper and still the best. Imitated but unequalled, simple in working and permanent.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Sole Agents for India and Burma :—
Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
B. C.

T.R.PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.

for

USED CARS.

A used car, if purchased from a sound house, can give as much pleasure and reliability as a new car.

Every used car sold by T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., carries six months guarantee. All cars retyred and re-conditioned where necessary.

Any used car purchased from us will be exchanged within one week for another used car or new car.

That used Car bargain you want.

GET IT NOW
AT
T.R.PRATT (Bombay) Ltd
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

* AUM *
Rs. 2,20,000
distributed
in 200 Cash Loans
from
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000
without
INTEREST AND SECURITY
by
MONTHLY DRAWINGS AMONGST MEMBERS.
Ask for Particulars.

WANTED

Energetic and influential Dist Supt. and Taluk Agent for every unrepresented Dist. and Taluk on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 250/- and Rs. 50/- respectively to represent the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, MADRAS throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon. For further particulars and prospectus, please apply with two annas Postage stamp to :—

Ramprasad & Co., Chief Agents, Fort, Bombay, or
Mr. G. D. VYAS, Chief Agent. Gopipura, Satan Falia, Surat.
or
Mr. M. L. NAGANNAH, Chief Organizer, 289, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I much admire your open-mindedness in giving publicity in your paper to several letters from persons holding contrary views regarding the teachings of Zoroaster. Approaching the subject from commonsense point of view, permit me to express my humble opinion through the medium of your paper.

The course of history is the course of thought. History witnesses that the progress of humanity has often been marred and thrown backwards by wrong and indifferent thinking. We forget that religion exists for the mass and only by a process of evolution the trend of thought of the mass of humanity could be changed. It took many centuries to convince men that the world is round, and it will take many more centuries to dislodge bewitchments and entanglements of illusion from the mind of the credulous millions. The mass cannot withstand the fatigue of thinking. Their fullness of life and their happiness consist in thinking and doing what come easiest to them. To them serious thinking is practically impossible. Moreover, they are not capable of correct thinking. They hold no firm opinion regarding the character of existence, and being the sport of passion and caprice, they can expect no security in their affairs. Religion teaches them that virtue and purity are fruitful to civilization, and vice is an enemy to the happiness of mankind.

So long as religion is to exist for the purpose of the uplifting of the mass, the rituals connected with religion are bound to exist too. The mass of humanity cannot think in the abstract; they need something concrete, something that is visible and can be felt, to worship. And different religions have different objects for worship and different pompous ceremonies to perform—however queer and absurd they may appear to the thoughtful man.

Whenever religion or anything connected with religion, contrives to get itself into the popular press it takes a back-seat to the exciting political, social, and financial stunts, and our public view it as a trifle. However, in course of time, its usefulness is bound to assert itself.

I shall just mention a few of our queer and absurd ceremonies that seem to persist through centuries of gradual progress.

To begin with the use of "nirang" should entirely be done away with. I am sure quite a large number of Bombay Parsis do not make use of it at the Navjot ceremony, and before long it must totally disappear. I profess to possess no scholarly knowledge of our religion, but surely this nel-ceremony can never be Zoroastrian in origin.

Another strange and very absurd custom and which is likely to persist very long, is bringing a dog after a person's death. Whether this dog is supposed to show the deceased the way to heaven (or hell), or whether the behaviour of the dog (dogs do not, in general, touch a dead body) stands as it were to guarantee that the person is really dead,—I, for one, cannot conjecture. Could not another animal show us the way to heaven (or hell)? Could not the modern medical man in a city like Bombay, point out the living from the dead? Will some staunch Zoroastrian explain why such a thing should exist, whether it is Zoroastrian in origin, and when and where it originated.

Another one: At certain ceremonies cooked food as well as fruits are made, so to say, "holy and sacred" by saying some prayers. This food is afterwards not allowed to be eaten, not even to be touched by any human being except by the followers of the Zoroastrian faith. After the appetite (of the person or persons) is satisfied, what remains is either emptied in the dustbin, or thrown to pets or stray dogs or cats. A needy hungry man and his family who profess other than the Zoroastrian faith are not allowed to partake of it. Is this Parsi charity? Could anything be more scandalously degrading? How are we to avoid such errors? What can we do to prevent these minds that blunder from misinterpreting our religion?

No wonder the artillery of the intelligent youth is pointed at the priests, and I for one choose to strenghthen this artillery. There are priests and priests. It is only when a person tries to understand them that he will realize their entire lack of knowledge and commonsense in every department of life. An uneducated priest is as much a danger to the fortunes of humanity as a vicious autocrat. Only their mode of operation in annihilation is different. They turn religion into sorcery, and work havoc in the mind of credulous mass who believe that refraing from performing certain costly, mysterious, sacramental rites is a great sin. We are fully aware that heavy debts are being incurred in India just for the performance of these ceremonies.

The crusade against the priest-craft to be successful must aim at the education of the priests. You cannot destroy or do away with this class in a shot. In other words an effort should be made by all clear-thinking people to dislodge unreality, illusion, formalism, self-deception, and shallowness which seem to persist and thrive in a class of people who should least possess such traits. They should be educated to understand their religion, and to put their trust in religion—not in the performance of religious duties. They should realize the social, ethical and philanthropic character of Zoroastrian culture. They must be made to understand that a man who moves about bare-headed, smokes, wears non-Parsi clothes, does not pray, does not go to the fire-temple, may by all means, be a better and truer type of a Zoroastrian gentleman, than the man who to all outward appearance, does just the contrary.

These priests should understand that they are not watchmen of the fire-temples—to guard and treasure; nor are they the masters of ceremonies. They should realize that they function for the mental and moral uplift of the community and they form a vital part in the process of evolution of mankind.

It must be amusing for most of us to notice that many priests are tools of some old women. These old women devoid of correct knowledge of true religion attach so much importance to many religious ceremonies and customs that they turn these ceremonies and customs really into religious buffoonery, mockery, hypocrisy and self-deception.

The priestly class with no knowledge of the fundamental principles of existence cannot light up the darkness that pervades in the mass. The torch of science cannot be handled and used constructively by the uneducated.

The action of the youth of our country against priest-craft is highly desirable. It may decide for the better the character of the Parsis fifty years hence.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. C. SETHNA.
New Marine Lines.

—:o:—

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest effusions of your correspondent are ridiculous and merit contempt. He exalts the cowardice and unmanliness of calling a large class behind its back—unchaste and full of vices, on the dastardly plea that if those infamous statements were made boldly in the face of the class whom they malign, they will meet with their deserts. This stupidity of his recalls to mind a fable of a monster in Zoroastrian literature, who boasted that were it not for the weakness of his legs he would harness both Ahura Mazda and Hariman to a chariot and drive about!

It is surely despecable that your correspondent is inventing all sorts of untruths. His latest story about the Avesta is that they promise "houris of Heaven"! I call it an unmitigated lie, and challenge him to quote his authority if he has any courage.

In his previous letter he accused the Magi of enjoining incest and polygamy and in support he falsely said that according to Yasna 38-1, 2, Ahura Mazda had nine wives. I proved that in the paragraph in question there is no mention of the word nine, and quoted Pahalavi commentary by the Magi themselves to show that the word females there used means Fravashis and virtues personified.

And now again h eretreats and charges an American (a student studying our literature under Professor Jackson) of being the author of this infamous story. I knew beforehand that he would retreat under cover of this student. But I wish the student comes to know of this man's tricks, to father him with his half-truths. I had the copy of the American student's paper before me and I was aware even then that this man was uttering half truths to deceive his readers. This American gentleman in another part of his paper explains what he calls the nine wives of Ahura Mazda. According to him they are; teachability, charity, zeal, piety and other grand virtues. It must always be understood that these occur in poetry. There is another explanation too. In all classical and ancient languages abstract nouns are given masculine and feminine genders. The Avesta word "ghenanam" which is translated by some Westerners by "wives" and by others by "females" simply means Yazatas of the female class.

Your correspondent accuses the Magi of Sassanian times of infamous teaching in the Avesta, yet these very same Magi explain this "ghenanam" as different kinds of virtues personified, but this enemy of the Magi and the Avesta has the malignant persistency of ascribing to them bad meanings.

He reiterates the parrot cry that the so-called "later Avesta is intimttely connected with ruinous expenditure." But I have called attention to the fact tnat this so called later Avesta and Pahalavi literature expressly and emphatically says that any ceremony performed with borrowed money has no value, and to incur debts on that account is sinful. Yet your correspondent who pretends to be well-read in Zoroastrian literature quietly ignores the fact and refers not to the authorities I have quoted. People of his type shirk their own duties; they get their ceremonies performed vicariously and when the time for payment comes they grudge the fees. They talk of ruinous funeral ceremonies, but more than half the expenditure is incurred on account of the neglect of their own duties.

I did not like to speak of Dr. Dhalla, but now that "zadubardars" insist on his so-called opinion I will ask them to inquire if their protege has ceased to officiate and has ceased to pray in the Avesta. He has very little originality in him. Those who befriended him have found to their cost that he is not to be relied upon.

It is a pleasant thing to note that these "zadubardars" accept the opinion of Darmesteter that Sassanide clergy were "high in their morality and extremely refined in their dogmas', but very exacting in their cult". They had to be very exacting because of the activity of the Mazdakians with their most revolting propaganda of not only property but even women to be shared in common, and other so-called religious bodies with fantastic allurements.

These "zadubardars" are horrified at the Zoroastrian mode of the disposal of the dead. They seem to prefer burial. Will they quote any authority of repute on sanitation who supports them in their view?

They have discovered a mare's nest that six lakhs worth of sandalwood is burnt in the fire temples. Wil they please quote their authority for this figure? They are unable to dispute the fact that Avesta expressly and emphatically enjoins that none should incur expenses beyond their means and prohibits incurring of debts. May I inquire what they spend on their morning and evening dresses and other luxuries such as cigars, wines, motor-cars, etc.? Do they remember their poor when they indulge in these and other like luxuries?

Lastly, I am amused to find a Borah youth coming to the aid of those "zadubardars". Poor fellow he is not aware that his spiritual head claims to be master of his soul and mind, whereas in the Parsi community every man is free to do what he likes, and no organisation to enforce its decisions on those who dissent.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

III.

The writer of our article on the subject states:—

"Thus saith Darius the King: Thou shalt be king hereafter, be constantly on thy guard against the Lie. The man who is a liar, punish him well with punishment, if thou thinkest 'my country must be firmly established.'"—The Behistan Inscription.

Thus saith the Modern Magian "There is no difference in the spirit of the Gathas and the other Avesta and they both are almost contemporary."

So far we have established, and our opponents have failed to disprove, that the spirit of the Gathas and that of the Yeshts are poles asunder.

Now I know that even a most indulgent Editor cannot prolong controversy beyond a certain limit. I beg you, therefore, Mr. Editor, to give me a couple of columns to establish polygamy among the Zoroastrians as inculcated by their Magian priesthood, the originators and custodians of the anti-Gatha texts, and in a second letter to expose in detail, with the exclusive use of Parsi authorities, the spirit of the Yeshts in accordance with the challenge of my friend Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali. I would also, if I may, very briefly look up the two gentlemen of profound learning and boldness born of despair,—Mr. Dinshaw D. Dordi of Navasari and Mr. Pheroozeshah Pestonji Sabowala of Surat, both of whose distemper may be diagonised as a mild form of "anti-G. K. Nism" against which the sacred bull's inoculation by way of a prophylactic has apparently failed.

POLYGAMY AMONG PARSIS.

As to the polygamy among Zoroastrianism whose example can we follow better than that of the Prophet himself? Can we get a more convincing proof? Whatever the Prophet did was surely a model for all the faithful. How many wives then the Prophet had in reality? Perhaps, we shall never know. But if we can establish that during the Sasanian times, when the Magian phase of Zoroastrian religion was at its zenith, the Prophet was believed by a sacrosanct tradition to be the husband of three wives, the case for Parsi monogamy as enjoined by the "scriptures" is placed altogether out of court. Here are my authorities for stating that it was an article of faith with just the priestly class, (whom we reject as forgers and whom our opponents want to exalt as the supporters of Zoroaster's religion), who maintain that Zoroaster had three wives and that all the three of them survived the Prophet! I refer your readers to "Bundashish 5-7" (See Jackson's "Zoroaster" p. 20 and the authorities quoted there.)

The social spirit of the Magians was polygamous. This is shown without a shadow of doubt by an abundance of evidence, not the least convincing of which is the "Social Code of the Sasanians" where provision is made governing "the property of co-wives" (West, Pahlavi Literature p. 117).

What stronger evidence do you want to show that the Magian religion, as represented by the later Avesta, tolerated and encouraged polygamy than the fact that to this day in Persia there is no religious bar against a man marrying several wives? Further, if the Parsis of India to-day are monogomous they are so by the force of cultured public opinion, moulded by their new surroundings in India affected by Western ethical standards, which compelled their leaders to enact a voluntary regulation prohibiting a Parsi from marrying more than one wife. The people of the older generation still narrate the amusing stories of Parsi Sethias who hurriedly went through wedding ceremonies on the eve of the day from when the new Act of strict monogamy was going to be enforced. Even Dr. Dhalla is constrained to admit that "instances of polygamy occured among the higher classes ('Zoroastrian Civilization" page 78).

I do not cite as a witness the Shahname for it is not a religious book. But I do cite the late Mr. Mansukh who a Parsi of Parsis, just on the basis of the Avesta as he understood it, strongly advocated the plurality of wives for the increase of the Parsi population.

One last word: It is pathetically pleaded thaf if we pull down the superstitious structure reared on the later Avesta with all the degrading rites and rituals, what shall we have left of Zoroastrianism? We answer the query by another. Is it not more honest and satisfying to our conscience to adhere tenaciously to what science and sense tell us as the only genuine word of Zoroaster than to live a life of unbroken sanctimoniousness which must load our conscience with gnawing remorse that we are blasphemously violating in deed the ordinance of the great Sage whom we offer homage by word?

THANKFULNESS.

I cannot conclude this communication without warmly commending the noble spirit of Indian fraternity which urges friends of veracity like Mr. Amirudin Shalebhoy Tyebji to come forward, not to intermiddle in Parsi affairs, but to lend their invaluable and selfless moral and brotherly support to the righteous campaign of reformers all over the land against the oppression of corporations of corrupt priesthood "of the earth, earthy", flourishing like a fungus growth on every community.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you give me a little space in your paper to write upon an above headed subject. In your issue of 7th October an article, entitled "The Teaching of Zoroaster' was given by Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, in which he has make many strong attacks upon the *priests* which require some explanations and criticisms. I, being a member of an educated Athornan family and my religious fervour, as being a true Zoroastrian, cannot keep me quiet to see and suffer this shower of insults poured upon the priestly class.

I must acknowledge first that the writer of the article is a great talented man possessing a profound knowledge in the subject in which he is unmersed, but at the same time I must confess that he is unmerciful and without judgment—unmerciful because he has no mercy towards his fellow-men (priests) and without judgment because the article was senseless and hastily written.

All those who talk about religion profess to be scholars. All these professed scholars think their first and bounden duty to abuse and attack priests. They have a foolish and an eccentric notion that if priests are not abused. They are no good religious scholars. Though in doing so their conscience bites them but the people of this age want demonstration so in order to come into public they run down priests but they then forget that to run down a man is against the law of nature. They profess to be the correctors and improvers of the ills that have taken deep roots in the religion but I openly defy these boastful scholars in their assertion and say that they are an jufurious sect that annoys the community and is a source of disturbance to the peace of the land.

Again, these so-called professed scholars focus all their vain preachings to one point and that point is that 'the Avesta texts which the priests recite, are hardly understood by them—the parrot-like recitation.' I ask the scholars to answer this question of mine—what is the necessity of knowing meaning? What extra benefits do we derive from knowing the meanings of the Avesta or prayers? Do you mean to say a man knowing all meanings, recites prayers more forcibly and more effectively than a man who knows not a single meaning? It is absurd. I cannot understand why this statement of 'knowing meaning' should appear so repeatedly in every article of the scholars. The efficacy of prayers depends, holly upon the proper pronounciations and actions and not on the meanings. All priests know that 'Khurshed Niyas' sings the praise of the sun and 'Mah' o fthe moon. Then what is the object of knowing that 'Khurshed' (sun) has 1000 ears and 10,000 eyes?

Mr. Khandalawala refutes Mr. Madan's quotation which runs thus: "Were it not for the Magi and Maglanism, the Zoroastrian religion and community would not be existing now." But Mr. Madon is quite right in his assertion. In spite of so many goadings of priests to come on the right path the Behdins are not yet improved and do not improve. Suppose there had been no caste or sect like priests. The whole Parsee community would have disappeared from this earth. Again the present and the past glory of the Parsees is due to the priestly class. Great men that we see holding high posts everywhere are from priestly class. So respect the priestly class.

Again Parsees are known for their lavish expenditures is money, given to priests for the ceremonies they have performed whether that particular ceremony is a fuss in the sight of Behdins, is preserved in the community and not wasted outside. Instead of wasting money upon dresses, unnecessary food and extravagant way of living preserve the money of the community through priests. This priestly class is a source of preservation or safe deposit of money.—Yours, etc.,

HOMI BHIKHAJI ANDHYARIYINA.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

Jaffan's (India) Ltd.
CHURCHGATE STREET, :: :: BOMBAY.

TONIC FOR WOMEN

SUNDARI SATHI
(Registered).

"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of Women. Any and every kind of menstrual disorders, painful menstruation, pain and heaviness in the waist, abdomen, and the femoral region, excessive pain in the temples, unhealthy colour of the discharge; unusually more discharge, all these find a remedy in this well-known elixir "Sundari Sathi." It marvellously helps bringing the reproductive functions of women into perfect order. It exactly proves its undoubted specific action on uterus and its appendages and shows with what certainty it can cure all the diseases which generally attack a woman. It shows its utility as a remedy on the following diseases:—Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metritis, etc., It can most beneficially control the process of menstruation and makes it completely regular and healthy. SUNDARI SATHI can cure all these Diseases at a stretch. So many Doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per bottle. Three bottles Rs. 2-10-0.

Dave Chemical Works,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD.

STARLO DIAMONDS.

A substitute for real diamonds. A new invention in the market. Guaranteed hardness and lustre. Proof against fire, acid and steel file. Satisfaction already expressed. Equal to genuine Diamonds. NEVER GROWS DULL. Excels all other inventions in the market.

Prices vary :—Rs. 3 to 6 per caret according to sizes.

We stock imitation, red blue, green, white, scientific pushparagam stones, etc. Stone-set, pure sovereign-gold jewels of all sorts. Catalogue free.

S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.,
Big Bazar, TRICHINOPOLY, (Madras Presidency).

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Malatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

THE SUREST CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

To be in perfect health, it is necessary to keep free from constipation. If you would be the picture of good health and fitness, get a bottle of Evans' Liquid Paraffin and take it according to the instructions on the bottle. You will find the results most gratifying. Headaches, rash and bad breath will be things of the past.

Evans' Liquid Paraffin is recommended by doctors as a safe and sure cure for constipation, especially in hot countries, because it has a soothing effect on the bowels and is not heat producing. If taken regularly, it will ensure you perfect health. Buy a bottle at once from your dealer and start your health cure.

Make sure you get Evans' Liquid Paraffin.

EVANS' LIQUID PARAFFIN

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

Made in England by

EVANS' SONS LECHER & WEBB LIMITED.
Liverpool and London.

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED GINGER WINE

(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & Co LTD LEITH SCOTLAND

Still the best for you?

You may hear of dozens of "cures"——good, bad and indifferent——for aches and pains, but the best remedy is

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

For over forty-two years it has stood the test of actual use and proved itself to be the SUREST QUICKEST AND SAFEST REMEDY for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Sprains and Strains.

(4-28) Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

WAGE REDUCTION VS. BRAIN POWER.

Henry Ford On Problem Of Reducing Cost.

MR. LEITH'S INTERESTING LECTURE.

Before a meeting of professional Accountants and Auditors held under the auspicies of The Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) on (17th inst.), at the Bathiboi's Accountancy Training Institute Bombay, Mr. J. W. T. Leith, C.A., Chartered Accountant, read an interesting paper on the subject of "Costing" when Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy, Public Accountant and Auditor, was in the chair.

Dealing with his subject Mr. Leith said:

"It is, of course, impossible to give any detailed exposition of the principles of costing in one lecture—and much more impossible to deal with the innumerable problems to be solved in putting these principles successfully into practice. "I propose, therefore, to confine myself to one aspect of the subject, namely, the obstacles, rather than the purely technical difficulties, which confront the professional accountant who wishes to apply himself to the study and practice of costing.

"Costing has been defined as the designation applied to those methods of accounting by the use of which it is possible to ascertain the actual cost of producing and selling each article or each group of similar articles that has been manufactured in the business, or of performing services for the business itself, or for other firms, companies or individuals.

Arising out of that, there are two definite and fundamental principles of costing which I shall ask you to bear in mind. "The first is that every business must have the details of it's costing system specially arranged to suit it's own peculiar conditions and circumstances. The second may appear at first sight to be contradictory but on closer inspection you will see that it is not so.

ONE SYSTEM OF COSTING.

Here it is. "There is only one system of costing:—Just as there is only one system of double entry book-keeping. The names, forms, rulings and books used may vary but the one solid foundation on which any costing system is built must always be—that every minute of every worker's time that is paid for, every rupee of material used (not purchased), and every rupee of other expense incurred must be so recorded that it will be possible to allocate them to the work in connection with which they are incurred. "Another excellent guide in the consideration of costing which I regret I cannot lay down as an accepted principle but which is undeniably true within my own experience is this:—It is impossible to combine ordinary books of account with cost books without detracting seriously from both. Costs and therefore cost books must be based on the entries in the financial books but it is neither desirable nor practicable to try to combine the two.

"With these guiding principles in mind, let us now consider the reasons why accounting based on these principles is not more prevalent than it is to-day in other words, let us examine the obstacles.

"It is adimitted that professional accountants recognise the advantages of costing, but I, for one, do not admit that we have as a body, recognised the advantages and possibilities to be so great as to convince ourselves of the absolute necessity to industry of an accurate system of costs.

"I believe there are members of the profession who have a natural aptitude for costing, but, generally speaking, we are not equipped to deal with the subject from our own knowledge in such a way as to convince the manufacturer that it is something he rekuires in his business. In many cases, accountants have been responsible for prejudicing manufacturers against a costing system by reason of their own impefrect knowledge of the many factors to be considered before a system can be even planned much less installed.

A MATTER OF MOMENT.

"The initial cost is a matter of considerable moment to the manufacturer and many potential costing systems have never got beyond this point. The main object of a costing system is to point the way to eliminate waste and increase output and it is obvious that a system which costs more than it saves is an absurdity and yet it has happened that this aspect of the question has been quite overlooked by some accountants in their intense love for system for it's own sake, imposing-looking cabinets of costly and useless stationery and the worship of figures as ends in themselves.

"The average man in business conducts his business on broad lines. If he ever stops to analyse his expenses at all, even as between productive and non-productive, he seldom hesitates to put all his accounting expenses down on the non-productive side. His attitude is that accounts clerks are a necessary evil and professional accountants are probably all right so long as they confine themselves to their books and do not attempt to enter the realm of what he vaguely terms "business."

POSSIBILITIES OF COSTING.

"He has heard of costing but has no very clear idea of its possibilities. In many cases he is not even open to be convinced that an accountant can help him in the conduct of his business unless some very tangible proof can be given at the outset. Successful costing requires the closest co-operation between the accountant and the technical or business man right from the start and unfortunately, the proof that it is a money making proposition can only come later.

"A sound knowledge of the subject is the first essential to the installation of an efficient costing system, next comes a thorough study of the requirements of the particular business in question; having fulfilled these two essentials, the system may be drawn up, installed, and it's smooth working assured. The business is then in possession of the framework and the owner may now expect to begin to get his money's worth. The system of itself is useless, there must be someone with the time, knowledge and the ability to apply it.

"More businesses are ruined though ignorance of their costs, than fail for lack of an auditor. Let us realise that our sphere is not necessarily confined to holding inquests on long dead figures, taat we have it in our power to be physicians as well as coroners, and, I can assure you, than costing, you will find no work more engrossing or more beneficial to industry and therefore to the general community.

"Cost cannot be reduced until it is ascertained and it is the object of real live cost accounts to present statistics which will enable the manufacturer to reduce his costs, and it is important to remember, that statistics of weights useful elaborate financial tables.

"The consumer and the wage-earner stand to gain in their turn. Ignorance is a well known first cause of suspicion and distrust in wage disputes. Costing dispels ignorance. I need not remind you that America is the home of keen costing, cheap production and high wages.

HENRY FORD'S DICTUM.

"Here is what Henry Ford has to say on the problem of reducing cost:—"Cutting wages is the easiest and most slovenly way to handle the situation, not to speak of it's being an inhuman way. It is, in effect, throwing upon labour the incompetency of the managers of the business. If we only knew it, every depression is a challenge to every manufacturer to put more brains into his business to overcome by management what other people try to overcome by wage reduction. To tamper with wages before all else is changed, is to evade the real issue. And if the real issue is tackled first, no reduction of wages may be necessary."

Close co-operation between the accountant and the technical man is essential at the outset and even closer co-operation is desirable when the results of the costing system come to be applied. No matter how well the system has been planned and put into execution there will be a greater crop of figures than the technical man has the time or inclination to study. This is where the accountant's knowledge of statistics is required, to eliminate the superfluous, to select the vital figures and place his fingers on the weak spots, to place before the technical man such information as will provide him with an up to date newspaper of his production, exposing waste, expensive methods and faulty control and to do so in such a way that the facts will present themselves clearly and with little or no explanation required.

WAY TO GAIN CO-OPERATION.

"Infinite patience and tact, gentlemen, are the only way to gain co-operation, particularly if the technical man is of the old school whose lengthy experience makes him ever ready to resent an imagined attempt to "teach him job." There is no finer way to learn to respect the other man's knowledge of his job than to take infinite pains to learn your own first.

"Therefore I say, know your costing principles and how to apply them thoroughly, broaden your knowledge with busines economics and know something of statistics to enable you to apply your knowledge to the best advantage. Remember the object of costing is to expose waste and faulty methods and it is not a pleasant outlook for the technical man who is called upon to assist the cost accountant to expose his own shortcomings, however, capable he may be on the purely technical side of his job.

"The story is told that the following conversation took place between a tourist and a labourer who was painfully digging a long narrow trench:—

Q.—"Why are you digging this trench?—A.—"To make some money.

Q.—"Why do you want to make money?—A.—"To buy some food to eat.

Q.—"Why do you want to buy food to eat?—A.—"To make me strong.

V.—"Why do you want to be strong?—A.—"To dig the trench:

"Let us beware, gentlemen, lest we find ourselves similarly digging in a long narrow trench, so deep that we are unable to get out in time to prevent others from tilling the virgin soil hereby. Soil which is really ours by right."

The lecture was followed by a discussion on the subject in which some auditors present took part.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.

This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use

Price One phial Re. 1-2.

Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On remittance of Re. 1 a sample phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMBAKSH LAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

The Charm of Indian Bageecha

FUL DANANA OIL

NOGIL & CO. BOMBAY

Cocogem the World's Best Cooking Medium

THE QUEEN OF TONICS

LODHRA

THE WOMEN'S FRIEND

A Weapon against all Troubles and Disorders peculiar to the Fair Sex.

Available at all Chemists

KESARI KUTEERAM

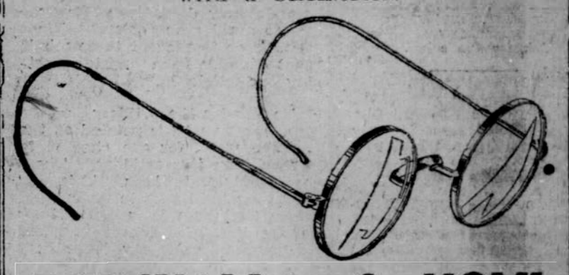
Indian Chemists and Druggists.
EGMORE, MADRAS.

Agents:—N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

OURS ARE THE

SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

WITH A DISTINCTION.



BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS.

279, Hornby Road, Opp, Whiteaway. | 361, Kalbadevi Road, Corner, Hanuman Lane Bombay. | Chamar Bag, Parel.

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

—:o:—

ontinuous Fall In Gilt-edged Securities.

LARGE PURCHASES IN TATA STEEL SHARES.

Weekly Market Reviews.

m Our Special Correspondent.
Bombay, Oct. 25.

MONEY.

e easier conditions which ob- ed in the money market at close of last week were great- ccentuated during the period review and call funds rea- only about 2 per cent. Heavy ents against sterling pur- s by Government coupled a temporary lull in jute fin- in Calcutta are responsible he situation. Consequently rade demand shows a sub- ial decrease of about Rs. 426 In addition Rs. 1 1/2 crores paid in interest on 5 per 1945-55 Loan on 15th October there was an after-holiday n of funds The following he fixed deposit rates:— e month 3 1/4 per cent., two hs 3 3/4 per cent., three hs 4 1/4 per cent. and four to onths 4 3/4 per cent.

e statement of the Imperial of India as of 18th October s an increase of Rs. 214.39 in the cash balance now unting to Rs. 27,04,75,000 as ared with Rs. 17.53 crores at time last year. The percen- of cash to liabilities is 31.03. crease of 2.13 per cent over week. Loans and Cash cre- have gone down by Rs. 58.14 and Rs. 121.56 lacs, while In- bills have increased by Rs. lacs. Government deposits own by Rs. 197.71 lacs to Rs. crores, while other deposits risen by Rs. 281.11 lacs to 1.44 crores. The bank rate unchanged at 6 per cent.

e continued fall in the gilt- d securities may be ascribed he absence of investment de- d and the apprehension of r conditions in the money t. 3 1/2 per cent Paper re- d quiet at Rs. 67/15 and 5 Loan at Rs. 101-1. 5 per 1935, 1933 and 1939-44 are d at Rs. 97-11 Rs. 100-5 and 95-10 respectively. 6 per Bonds due 1930, 1931 and receded to Rs. 100-8, Rs. 101-9 Rs. 102-9 respectively. 6 1/2 cent Bombay Development quietened to Rs. 106-6. 4 cent 1960-70 Loan was un- ged at Rs. 77-6 while 1934-37 eased to Rs. 90-6. 4 1/2 per 1955-60 Loan fell from Rs. to Rs. 87-4 and 1934 bonds to 95-10.

enders for Rs. 50 lacs of three nths Treasury bills were opened Tuesday the 22nd October 1929. al amount tendered was Rs. 5,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-6 above aggregating Rs. 0,000 were allotted in full and e at Rs. 98-11 were allotted oximately 53 per cent. All tenders were rejected. The amount accepted was Rs. 50

The average rate of accept- enders was Rs. 5 per annum. nders for Rs. 50 lacs of three nths bills will be received on day the 29th October 1929. cessful tenderers should make ment of the amount of ac- ted tenders on Monday the 4th ember 1929. Other conditions usual.

he currency return of the 15th ant shows an increase of Rs. 7 lacs in note circulation now nding at Rs. 186.69 crores. Sil- coins in the reserve have n a corresponding increase of 30.22 lacs to Rs. 107.94 crores, le silver bullion under coinage w a decrease of Rs. 15.32 lacs Rs. 4.79 crores, which has been et by a corresponding increase ecurities held in England. Gold and bullion remain unchang- at Rs. 32.22 crores. The metal- reserves ratio to circulation is 4 as against 77.69 a week ago.

he Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Gov- ent of India, is sailing by the oing Mail on Saturday on a rt visit to London, it is under- od, with the object of discussing financial aspects of the Simon mmission's report.

EXCHANGE.

uiet and dull conditions ob- ed in sterling exchange this k with sellers of read T T at 13-16 d and buyers at 1s 5 7-8 The unexpected absence of business in Calcutta, the lack export bill showing in Bombay other markets and large sales erling to Government in the ious week are among the fac- that account for the present tion. The following are the ard rates:—

ctober 1s 5 13-16d; November 27-32 to 7-8 d; December 1s. 9-32 d January-February 1s 5 16 d; and March 1s 5 29-32 d.

he dollar sterling quotation her improved this week from 4.87 to dol. 4.88. French ncs are quoted at 123.86. The remained unchanged at 34.87, while the Italian lira depre- ciated to 93.10.

A press communique of 22nd instant states that the sterling pur- chased during the week ending 19th October amounted to £1,685,000 and the total remit- tance to the Home Treasury this year are £12,765,000.

The uncertainty of the wheat trade is strongly illustrated by the events of the last two months. Last August reference was made to the possibility of considerable exports from Karachi to Europe. Since that time the position has been completey reversed. Floods in the Punjab defective rains in other parts of India and the fall in price from 52 sh. to 45 sh. per quarter coupled with an excess crop in Australia have combined to bring about a renewal of imports to this country. About 50,000 tons are reported to have been booked at about £12 per ton. If the pre- sent price level is maintained, it is estimated that some 2 1/2 lacs tons will be imported though a portion may be re-exported in the shape of flour. In this connection it should be remembered that freight from Australia to India is 17 shillings and from Australia to London via India 32 shillings per ton. Hence Australia will always be tempted to divert shipments to India in preference to England.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of September 1929:—

Total exports of private mer- chandise including re-exports Rs. 26,27 lacs.

Total imports of private mer- chandise Rs. 19,22 lacs.

Net movement of treasure im- ports Rs. 1,53 lacs.

Net visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in fa- vour of India Rs. 5,74 lacs

Less balance of remittances of funds adverse to India Rs. 1,43 lacs.

The Nett balance of trade in fa- vour of India Rs. 4,31 lacs.

GOLD.

The gold market is still neulec- ted and despite the very small stocks on hand and low rates of sterling, prices show a slight fall. Ready gold declined half anna per tola to Rs. 21-7-6. The daily off- take averages some 8,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 1 lac tolas. Sovereigns are unal- tered at Rs. 13-7-0 both for ready and delivery 15th November. In London the quotation for gold improved from 84s. 11 1-4 d to 84s 11 1-2 d. In our market the high- est and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready and 19th October and 18th November set- tlements. The incoming mails is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and ex- clusive of the present week's ship- ment the total visible supply from London to India is about £75,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 16,47,512 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was feature- less during the week and prices moved within the narrow range of 4 annas per 100 tolas The volume of inter-bazar business was limi- ted; America and China banks took no interest. The offtake in- cluding that for settlement is 130 bars a day and stocks on hand are somewhat reduced to 1900 bars. The price of ready opened at Rs. 52-7 and after declining to Rs. 52-3 closed at Rs. 52-5 per 100 tolas. In Shanghai the fluctuations in the tael were negligible, the highest and lowest being 2s. 3 1-8 d and 2s 3d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 23 1-16d and 22 15-16d for ready and 23 3-16d and 23rd for forward. In our mar- ket the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-7 and Rs. 52-3 for rea- dy and 22nd October settlement and Rs. 52-9 and Rs. 52-6 for 21st November settlement. The in- coming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the pre- sent week's shipment the total im- sible supply from London to India is about £80,000. The total im- ports during the week amounted to 657 bars and Rs. 35,092 in coin. This week's shipment from Lon- don is expected to be £10,000 for Calcutta.

SHARES.

In the Share Market a steady tone prevailed although prices of cotton mill shares receded towards the close on profit taking. The volume of business was moderate in this section. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 786-4, 785, 787-8, 782-8; Century Rs. 335, 330; Central India Rs. 481-4, 485, 482-8; Crescent Rs. 92-8, 90, 91-4; Fazul- bhoy Rs. 558-12, 556-4, 557-8, 550; Indian Bleaching Rs. 122-8, 112-8; Indore Malwa Rs. 370, 371-4, 370; Kohinoor Rs. 170, 166-4; New Great Rs. 176-4, 173-12, 175, 172-8; Pearls Rs. 333-12, 335, 330; Simplex Rs. 50, 52-8 and Swadeshi Rs. 418-12 41713 418-12, 417/8.

In the miscellaneous section, however, lay the main strength of the market, Steels and Hydros be- ing the outstanding features. Large purchases were made in Ta- ta steels on expected increase in production figures. Ordinaries rose from Rs. 73-4 to Rs. 76-4 and defds from Rs. 391-4 to Rs. 310, Tata Hydros touched Rs. 1270-4 but closed at Rs. 2161-4. Tata Power Ordys after rising from Rs. 645 to Rs. 673-12 closed at Rs. 665. Andh- ra Valleys improved from Rs. 752-8 Rs. 770. Alcock shares after a quite opening at Rs. 330 improv- ed and closed steady at Rs. 337-8. Bombay Burma shares maintained the level of Rs. 771-4. Bombay Trams went ex-dividend at Rs. 143-12. Bombay Steams advanced from Rs. 217-8 to Rs. 233-12 and Scindias from Rs. 12-2 to Rs. 14-8. Bundi Cements quietened from Rs. 18-10 to Rs. 18-6 while Indian Cements kept steady at Rs. 285. Katni Ordys are quoted at Rs. 210 with defds at Rs. 725.

Among railway shares Ahmd Prantij rose slightly to Rs. 775 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 645. Other shares were unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares shsow no change at Rs. 1375 with Contribu- tories quoted at Rs. 340. Bank of dia shares remained steady at Rs. 99, while those of the Central Bank receded to Rs. 17-8.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Our market has continued to remain weak and depressed and prices have declined further in all kinds of yarns owing to absence of demand mostly due to ap- proach of Diwali. There has been a continued pressure of sales from importers of Chinese and Japanese yarns and consequently prices in these class of yarns have declined very considerably and even at the close the market is not steady but weak. Turnover is very limited on account of Di- wali and practically all business is suspended at the moment. Re- ports from consuming districts are very usatisfactory and buyers have been holding aloof with a view to obtain advantage in prices later on. Cotton is also fluctuat- ing heavily but the tendency is very uncertain. On the whole the general conditions obtaining in the yarn market at present are very unsatisfactory.

English Yarns: Spot prices have declined further in competition with a serious fall in Japanese and Shanghai prices and offtake is very limited even at low prices Forward business is very small with Manchester owing to higher prices.

Japanese Yarns: Turnover has been rather increasing on account of very low and attractive prices but the dealers have been losing very heavily in their holdings. Speculators have been depressing the market on constant sales at very low prices and some further business has been done about per cent. lower than before.

Artificial Silk Yarns: Prices con- tinue to remain steady with a li- mited offtake. It is expected that demand will show some improve- ment after the new year.

Indian Yarns: Our mills have not been able to make any sales of importance on account of very low ideas of buyers for various yarns and it remains to be seen what bulk of business will be pos- sible in the new year. Looking to the present circumstances we are not very hopeful about any important business on the auspi- cious occasion inasmuch as the future tendency of the market is yet very uncertain and dealers are not anxious to take any fur- ther risks on account of heavy losses in the past.

—:o:—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£226½
National Bank	£48¼
Eastern Bank	£6⅜
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£85⅞
Conversion Loan	£74⅜
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£100⅜
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£49⅜
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£66
Consols	£54⅛
War Loan 5 per cent	£102⅜
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91¼

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 24.

Demand Bills 487.43

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12 sellers. Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12|3 sellers C and F Bombay:— Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12|1-1|4 sellers. C and F Karachi:— Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12|1-3|4 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 9-9|16d.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25.

Rawalpindi, Stringer, London.
Wildenfels, Gondes, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26.

Rawalpindi, Stringer, Kobe.
Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.
Purpura, Thomson, Karachi.
Risaldar, Lottle, Rangoon.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.

LOADING.

Oct. 25.

Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wildenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steam- er Alavi will sail to-day from Bom- bay harbour for Jeddah with a ge- neral cargo and passengers.

S S Purpura:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Purpura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Ran- goon with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karagola is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 25.

S S Rohenfels for Hamburg:— bales animal skin Mirzaoff Bros.

S S Argenfels for Rotterdam:— 7000 cwts linseed oil cakes J Par- manand and Co; 3000 cwts ground- nut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 4500 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 1500 cwts teel seed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Antwerp:—500 tons manga- nese ore T Morrison and Co.

For Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 3000 cwts kurdi oil cakes B Hari Lele; 3000 cwts kurdi oil cakes 1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes. Moosabhoy and Co; 14000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 23 bales wool raw W Latham and Co; 400 cwts linseed oil cakes Birla Bros; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 4950 cwst mussoor Ralli Bros; 65 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 46 bales wool raw M Motilal and Co; 12 bales wool raw M Oomerbhoy.

For Glasgow:—3 tons hooks C Palmer and Co; 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes 2250 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Marseilles:—500 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 200 cwts turmeric 42 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.

For New York:—600 cwts gum karaya 25 cwts gum olibanum 100 cwts nuxvomica E Virji and Co.

S S Robenfels for Hamburg:— 100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 5000 cwts groundnut cakes Volkart Bros; 18 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 5 cwst cassein J Par- manand and Co.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman.

For Rewal:—25 bales hemp J Meyer and Co.

S S President Wilson for Trieste: —510 cwts groundnut seeds E Virji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales cot- ton raw, C V Jagjivan and Co.

For Venice:—29 bales cotton raw Ital-India Cotton Co.

S S Steefkirk for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—6 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Havre:—110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai: —15 bales butter Champion Dairy Co; 1500 bales cotton raw T M Ka- sha Ltd; 100 cwts gum Arabic M H Dehdashti.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 1000 bales cot- ton raw Nissho Co; 141 bales cot- ton raw Rothi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Tulshan and Co; 17 bales cotton raw Kantilal and Co.

IMPORTS

Oct. 25.

S S Warfield from London. Agents M M and Co:—12 cases paper, 36 cases nik, 17 cases hops, 35 cases whisky, 83 cases wine, 125 cases medicine, 34 cases colour, 10 cases syrup, 16 cases vinegar, 186 cases newspapers, 253 cases beer, 23 cases crucible, 20 cases sausages, 25 cases turmeric, 6 cases soap, 133 cases biscuits, 600 cases milk board discs, 50 cases Y M sheets, 15 cases zinc sheets, 21 cases preserves, 50 cases lead, 275 cases gin, 14 cases plaster of Paris, 25 cases beef, 60 cases cordials, 22 cases enamels, 200 cases flake litharge, 218 cases milk, 45 cases pipe clay, 165 cases polish, 21 cases B S sheets, 15 cases paste boards, 25 cases leather, 25 cases Manila rope, 115 drums grease, 142 cases oilman stores, 48 tins varnish, 969 tins paint, 125 tins turpentine, 26 tins sweets, 20 tins cement, 25 tins furniture, 132 tins photo material, 62 tins scrap leather, 50 drums lubricating oil, 220 drums chemical, 76 kegs tal- low.

From Antwerp:—37 cases wine, 205 cases glass, 80 cases pins, 1879 bundles M S hoops, 1082 bundles plates, 543 bundles joists, 40 bun- dles rivets, 105 bundles wire nails, 29642 bundles bars, 544 bundles galvanised wire, 32 bundles A C sheets.

From Middlesborough:—20 cases metal, 410 cases metal sheets, 465 cases plates, 33 bundles flats, 1260 bundles angles, 642 bundles Rly. material.

From Bordeaux:—729 cases bran- dy, 70 cases wine, 11 cases pre- serves, 30 cases liquors.

From San Francisco:—156 cases fruits.

From Charante:—135 cases brandy.

From Havre:—45 cases cham- pagne.

From Rotterdam:—316 bags betel nuts, 18 cases thread.

From Amsterdam:—105 cases cheese.

From Port Said:—43 cases ciga- rettes.

S S Jalajvoti from Calcutta, Agents S S N Co:—29 cases files, 850 cases gunnies, 30 cases flour, 239 cases timber.

From Colombo:—12 cases rubber sheets.

From Tuticorin:—8 cases yarn waste, 25 cases senna leaves.

From Allepney:—13 cases dyes, 55 cases turmeric.

From Cochin:—2248 jottas coir rope, 22 jottas coir matting, 61 jot- tas khus fibre, 2051 jottas coir yarn, 350 bags hooks shells.

From Calicut:—366 bales cotton, 51 bales khaddar, 1004 jottas coir rope, 85 jottas coir yarn, 17 jottas coir fibre, 22 jottas cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—175 bags co- coanuts.

From Ponani:—1028 bags cocoa- nuts, 131 bags coir fibre.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 6-1|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

BEST SHOW IN THE CITY

Special Dewali Holidays Programme

Shree Krishna Film Company

THE WELL-KNOWN FILM PRODUCERS OF THE EAST END

Presents

WEER RATHOD

Featuring

MISS RAMPYARI, MISS SARDAR, MISS DURGA, MR. HYDERSHAH AND MR. PAHELWAN

Please note that--Its an extraordinary Stunt Picture.

Love—Romance—Thrills—Story Depicting—the cruel and unmanly deeds of a tyrant king, his Brutal Passion etc.

Also Egyptian and Indian

STAGE DANCES

BY

Miss BLANCHE and Miss ANSUYA

(OF POONA)

Electric dance with Sweet Music and Beautiful Dance with Lovely Song.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

COMING: VISHNU PRODUCTION "TRIUMPH".

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Tide Will Turn To Higher Prices.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly report on the 25th instant:—

AMERICANS.

A trend towards further decline in the prices of American Cotton was checked by the announcement of the Federal Farm Board which stated that cotton values reached an unduly low level owing to hea- vy movement helped by favour- able autumn and required larger loans to start a holding move- ment. This utterance had a good moral effect and prices flared up some 50 points in one day but a portion of this rise was lost on the following day for want of con- fidence on the part of Operators.

The weather reports received during the week were not altoge- ther favourable as light frost is reported from the north portions of the cotton Belt. However, picking and ginning is progress- ing as rapidly as possible and the ginning report which is due to be out to-day is anticipated in the neighbourhood of 9 million bales. The market opinion regarding the size of the crop remains unchrys- talized as favourable weather dur- ing this month is said to have helped the top crop. This opi- nion is not shared by the private crop reporting institutions as the latest report issued by Fossick es- timate the crop of 14,900,000 bales which is about one lakh bales under their previous estimate. The Garside cotton service estimates the crop at 146 to 14,800,000 bales.

The market is feeling the weight of the crop movement and con- sequently increased hedge selling. Cooperative marketing societies are making strenuous efforts to divide evenly the selling pressure. Basis in the Southern spot mar- kets are ruling high and spinners are taking more interest particu- larly in moments of weakness. However, the demand is not suffi- cient to absorb the seasonal hedge selling which we believe has reach- ed the peak. Cotton values are adversely effected to a great ex- tent owing to the weakness in the New York Stock Exchange, which not only discourage buying but induce even short selling. This state of affairs apparently show dullness, but the fact remains that the underlying strength will have its effect in due course. If fear of hedging is discouraging, buyers may calculate that when they read this, the ginnings will have reached fully 10,000,000 bales, leaving no more than 5,000,000 still to come and that the crop movement is therefore on the downgrade and the daily sup- ply of contracts decreasing. Can it safely be relied upon to decline while the supply of contracts is to dry up? There is no key to tell when the market tide will turn to higher prices but we feel it must sooner or later.

BOMBAY.

Following fluctuations of Ame- rican Cotton prices, the local market, as a net result of trad- ing during the past week estab- lished a small rise of Rs. 2 per Candy. There is no change of im- portance in the local conditions except the commencement of trading in Oomra contract for March 1930 delivery at a premium of Rs. 6 over December-January contract. Arrivals in Khandesh and Berar are increasing. The early receipts were rather black leafy owing to damage by rain but recent arrivals are satisfactory which command Rs. 10 over the former. The demand for ready cotton continues moderate.

In the forward market there was good deal of activity. Early rise stimulated large covering and ul- timate decline encouraged heavy liquidation. There is absence of accumulations of speculative in- terest on a larger scale either side and the market is in a mood to response to various developments. Indian Cotton prices are attrac- tive which are bound to enlarge demand. Taking the situation as a whole we believe steadier mar- kets in the near future will ul- timately result in higher prices.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Ready prices are nearly unalter- ed. Forward Prices have dropped by about an Anna pe rcwt. in yes- terday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to- day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:— Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt. Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/0/9 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrin on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	93.08
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.86
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929.

Alleged Police Brutalities on Lahore Accused

BHAGAT SINGH'S COMPLAINT TO MAGISTRATE

Emission Of Blood & Acute Pain Follow Beating

CITIZENS' PROTEST MEETING

Approver Narrates His Story Of "Conspiracy"

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At the resumed hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy case Jai Gopal, the approver, whose evidence on Monday last was cut short by the unhappy incident was produced as the first witness of the day. A large contingent of police-officers was present in the Court and the approver was guarded by the police on his right and left.

BHAGAT SINGH'S COMPLAINT.

Before the proceedings were started, Bhagat Singh drew the attention of the Court to the accused's repeated regret on the assurance that all the privileges would be restored to the accused; but on the contrary the authorities instituted against them a case for rioting in connection with the happenings of the 22nd instant. They were, he alleged, severely beaten and were now being proceeded against. The Additional District Magistrate had actually gone to the Borstal Jail to try them and the case was adjourned simply because the accused wanted some counsel. Concluding Bhagat Singh characterised the attitude of the prosecutions as a breach of trust.

SHOCKING CONDITION OF ACCUSED

Bejoy asked the Court to call a doctor to examine the injuries of the accused. He alleged that Gaya Prasad is passing blood with urine. Tewari is not well, while the other accused were feeling acute pain.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Jaigopal, the approver, in his evidence stated that in 1926, he was a student of the National school. One day his teacher Yashpal by name, who is an absconder at present, told witness that Sikh Dev his friend, was coming and that he should supply him supper which the witness did. At this time Yashpal had gone out.

During meal time Sukh Dev asked witness to accompany him for a stroll during which time Sukhdev asked witness about his plans after passing Matriculation He also asked him if he had ever thought of serving the country Witness promised to wear Khadar to which Sukh Dev retorted that Khaddar alone wouldn't give freedom. India should have secret socities to strive for liberty. Sukhdev cited instances of Russia, France, and further said that there was no other way for salvation. On his exhortation witness agreed to join him in furtherance of the sacred cause. After advising secrecy, Sukhdev parted company. Soon after the school was closed, for the summar vaction in November, Sukh Dev again met him when he told witness that a revolutionary party was already formed with the object of overthrowing the present Government. Sukh Dev said that they wanted three things, namely money, ammunitions, and men. For funds dacoities should be committed on Post Offices, Government and Banks, etc. Committing dacoity for such a sacred cause was no sin. As to arms they could be secured by threats or robbery. Arms were useful in committing dacoities, protecting themselves, and removing those Government officers who dare to stand in their way. Sukh Dev further said that by removing tryannical officials they would win public sympathy. Members of the revolutionary society should be unmarried and be prepared for sacrifice. Explaining the rules of the society, Sukh Dev told him that for the sake of discipline, every order must be implicitly obeyed and only such matters shall be communicated to witness that concerned him. Here they parted company. It was in November 1926.

"LOWERING GOVT. PRESTIGE."

The approver continuing said that Sukh Dev told witness that the public should be terrorized so that the Government prestige may be lowered. Sukh Dev. suggested the manufacture of bombs for the purpose, from the Boarding house of his school. Witness shifted to the Tilak school library. Bram Dutt and Prem Dutt were his fellow students. Witness again met Sukh Dev in the Municipal gardens. Sukh Dev who carried a locked handbag accompanied the witness to his residence. Witness was entrusted with the handbag on his agreeing to give it to anyone who should show two particular keys. According to their party rules he never asked Sukh Dev regarding the contents of the bag. Some time after Jaichand Vidyallankar, formerly a Professor of the National College came to see witness and asked him if Sukh Dev had come there. On his saying he knew no Sukh Dev, the Professor produced the particular keys referred to above and accordingly he handed over the handbag to him. He asked witness to wait outside and guard the door. A few minutes after witness was again called in and the handbag was returned to him. Sukh Dev came back after some days and witness told him regarding Jaichand's visit.

The approver then identified the hand-bag, lock and key exhibited in the Court. Witness continuing said that he used to learn photography from his Headmaster. On the advice of Sukh Dev witness removed from the school laboratory two thermometers, two batteries, one bottle of mercury and a book on the manufacture and uses of explosive. Thereafter Sukh Dev told witness for terrorising the public. They wanted to manufacture some bombs for which purpose a man who knew smithy work was required. He advised witness to join the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Institute to learn iron moulding

In May, 1927, witness came to Lahore to join the Victoria Institute and there he met Sukh Dev who advised witness to get a private room where witness and Sukh

(Continued on page 10.)

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE APPEAL.

—:o:—

Counsel For Bhagat Singh And Dutt.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The Assembly Bomb Case appeal will soon be coming up in the High Court. It is understood Sardar Bhagat Singh and Mr. Dutt will be represented by Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and Mr. Asaf Ali-Free Press.

ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITIES.

—:o:—

Lahore's Protest Against Treatment of Under-trials.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A largely attended public meeting was held last night outside the Mori Gate to protest against the treatment meted out to the under-trial prisoners in Lahore "Conspiracy" case by the Police and Jail authorities on the 22nd and 23rd instant. It was addressed by Dr. Kitchlew, Sardar Kishen Singh, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. Two Bengali ladies, the mother and sister of Bejoy Sinha also narrated the brutalities alleged to have been perpetrated on the prisoners.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE IN PAROLA.

—:o:—

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MUSLIMS.

Sardar Vahid Khan Pathan wires from Dhulia under date October 25:—

Parola, a Taluka town in East Khandesh has been the scene of a serious communal rioting on 22nd and 23rd instant. The Hindus attacked the Mahomedan quarters in the early morning hours when most of the Musalmans were in bed with stones throwing using slings. Six mosques of Six Mahomedan mohullas were desecrated and their furniture and glass lamp broken. The minaret of one and the pulpit of another mosque were pulled down. Several houses of Mahomedans were broken into, their occupants belaboured and their furniture destroyed. Mahomedan hotels and grain shop were attacked and looted. Three busses of the Kazi were damaged and his Motor Repair Factory was practically smashed. Nearly thirty Mahomedans have received injuries of whom four are reported to be serious. Some injured persons are removed to Jalgaon for better treatment. The Distrcit Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate with a posse of nearly 125 armed constables are on the scene. Investigations are proceeding and about 20 Hindus are said to be under arrest. The total population of Parola is approximately twelve thousands of which the Mahomedans number two thousands. An atmosphere of suspicion and excitement prevails. Some Mahomedans have deserted their houses, while a few are hiding for fear of their lives. The Mahomedans expect visits from their representatives in Councils, local and supreme, to see the miserable plight of their constituents with their own eyes. A rigorous boycott of Mahomedans by the Hindus is continuing for nearly three weeks.

PALESTINE DISORDERS.

—:o:—

Ten Arabs Sentenced.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Jerusalem.—Ten Arabs have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Haifa for participation in disorders at Safed in which many Jews were killed, during the recent riots.—Reuter.

PALERTINE SHEIK SENTENCED

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Jerusalem.—Sheikh Talebmarkah has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and fintd £50 for instigataing at attack on Bebron where 45 Jews and 8 Arabs were killed.—Reuter.

PALESTINE RIOTS.

—:o:—

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY BEGINS WORK.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent disorders in Palestine opened yesterday in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Shaw.

The Palestine Government, Arabs and Jews, were presented by Counsel.

Sir Walter Shaw who said that it was desirable that the first meeting should be held in public, expressed the hope that the fullest assistance would be given to the Commission from all sides. The object of the inquiry, which was not judicial, was to ascertain the truth and restore confidence, on which the future of Palestine depended.—B. O. W.

JUDGE SUES EDITOR

—:o:—

Alleged Libel In "Riyasat."

MAINWALI, Oct. 25.

The Senior Sub-judge of Mianwali is trying a sensational libel case in which Sardar Arjun Shah Singh, a judge of the Patiala High Court, has sued Sardar Diwan Singh, Editor of an Urdu weekly "Riyasat" of Delhi for Rs. 25,000 as damages on the ground of publication in the issue of "Riyasat" of the 29th June, comments on the Patiala treasury in the course of which the plaintiff was alleged to be the informant. The defendant has contended that no reference had been made to the plaintiff and that the suit has been filed to enable the Patiala Durbar to wreak vengeance on the "Riyasat," as the "Riyasat" had been commenting on the Patiala administration.

In his statement before the court, Sardar Arjun Shah Singh admitted that he was suing the defendant under the orders of His Highness because it was necessary for him to vindicate his honour, in view of the references to him in the comments on the Patiala Treasury.

The plaintiff also stated that the Patiala Durbar was financing his case as he could not himself afford to pay the expenses.

The parties to the suit are keenly contesting the admission or otherwise of certain documents which the plaintiff had failed to file with the plaint and had also not mentioned in the list of documents filed with the plaint. Parties have put in affidavit and counter-affidavits in support of their objections.

Further hearing is fixed for the 16th November.—Free Press.

KARACHI DOCK STRIKE ENDS.

—:o:—

Military Pickets Withdrawn.

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

Following yesterday's successful negotiations, the dock strikers resumed work at 8 this morning, the Military guarding the wharves being withdrawn shortly afterwards.

A meeting of the Port Trust will be held this afternoon when a definite decision regarding the reduction of hours of work will be arriced at.—A. P.

LABOUR COMMISSION IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

OFFICIAL WITNESSES EXAMINED.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The Labour Commission held a brief sitting to-day. Mr. Harikishenlal and Mr. W. R. Taylor (representing employers) and Messrs. Ghani and Hiteshi (representing labour) sat with the Commission. Mr. W. R. Wilson, the Revenue Secretary, the first witness, in answer to the President on the question of the Government, as the greatest employer, giving a lead to private employers, stated that the provisions of the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., were applied to the labour employed under the Government. There was no co-ordination between the various departments on industrial questions relating to the public health, but there was co-ordination in matters like planning out colonies and framing rules. Witness informed Mr. Joshi that the Government had not discouraged the formation of trade unions. He told Mr. Chamanlal that there was no need for Ministers of Labour.

Mr. Abel, Inspector of Factories, the next witness, urged that factories should be so worked that labourers could leave them for a short time for harvesting purposes.—A.P.

HELPING BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY TO RESCUE.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

It is now confirmed that the Prudential Assurance Company one of the wealthiest organisations of the kind in the world, has arranged to invest one million sterling in Rootes Limited the largest British Firm of motor distributors, for the express purpose of developing the British automobile industry throughout the Empire. This will be done by expanding the shipment of British cars and establishing additional offices and service centres overseas.

Many large British automobile firms have this year produced cars designed specially with a view to meet the needs of the Dominions and Colonies and Messrs. Rootes believe that the new development will speedily double the number of exported British cars.—B. O. W.

PREMIER AT QUEBEC.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Quebec.—Mr. MacDonald has arrived here.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOOTY FROM RAIDS.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

Much booty has been brought to Kabul during the last week by raising the gangs from Nadir Khan's Lashkar who have been operating in Kohidaman. The latest news is that Shah Mahmud is himself leading a strong force into the same area.—A.P.

Mr. Theo H. Thorne, M.C., Managing Director, Thornes' Limited Proprietors "Indian Railway Gazette," and the "Planters Journal and Agriculturist," arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Assyria" and will leave for Calcutta on Wednesday.

COL. GIDNEY'S LATEST ROLE.

—:o:—

Railwaymen's Protest

WIRE TO MR. WHITLEY.

The following wire has been sent by the Secretary of the G. I. P. Staff Union to Mr. Whitley in connection with the appointment of Col. Gidney to represent them:—

The Chairman, Mr. N. M. Joshi, member, and Dewan Chamanlal of the Labour Commission, Lahore.

The G. I. P. Staff Union strongly protests against Col. Gidney's appointment as Assistant Commissioner representing Railway employees. It will perpetuate the racial discrimination against which the workers have been clamouring.

Secretary,

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

JOINT CONFERENCE AND DIRECT ACTION.

In another very largely attended meeting of the Mechanical Staff of the Workshops at Parel and Matunga, confirmation was given to the decision of holding a joint Conference and resorting to direct action with a view to obtain the general demands of Railway workers.

Mr. S. C. Joshi explained the urgency of a consorted direct action and exhorted the men to be strong Unionists. Mr. S. G. Kale, the organising Secretary, in his speech explained the steps so far taken by the Union and the apathy of the Railway administration towards the legitimate demands of the workers. The meeting unanimously called upon every worker to do his utmost for the general cause. Several members from amongst the workers gave expression to their sentiments and sufferings in most convincing and vehement speeches.

STOP PRESS.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NADIR KHAN AND BACHA.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

Nadir Khan was appointed Feroze Khan his Foreign Minister. He will be assisted by Mirza Mohamed Khan. Nadir Khan has also sent a message to the people of the Eastern Province that one of his brothers will soon be amongst them, and assures them of the Government's fervent desire to restore good feeling and strengthen the relations between the King and his subjects. Nadir Khan's appeal for a loan of ten lakhs of Kabuli rupees has met with a good response, one of the biggest merchants having offered a lakh. Nadir Khan who had hitherto resided in the City, has shifted his residence to the Ark Fort where he unfortunately met with a sad experience, the explosion of a bomb resulting in eight casulties. The occurrence is believed to be the result of a bomb which was accidentally lying there, going off.

Information has been received that Syed Hussain, when he reached Kohidaman, joined in Habibullah's campaign against Nadir Khan. Shah Mahmud Khan, with troops, then marched on Kohidaman to punish Habibullah. After a short fighting, resulting in heavy losses on both sides, truce was declared and negotiations commenced. Shah Mahmud remained there as a hostage and in return Habibullah sent Syed Hussain and Hamidullah, his brother, as emissaries. They reached Kabul on the 22nd evening. They are guests of Nadir Khan and are staying in the house formerly occupied by Nadir Khan, where they are being lavishly entertained. It is generally believed that a satisfactory settlement will be reached.—A. P.

INDIA'S WOMANHOOD.

—:o:—

Maligning By Globe Trotters

EXHIBITION OF THEIR IGNORANCE.

GENEVA, Oct. 25.

There was a pleasant and successful function this evening when Indian Employers' delegation to the thirteenth International Labour Conference was entertained at a dinner by the delegates and advisers to Conference. The gathering was large and the representative majority of delegates and advisers who had come to the Conference having responded to the invitation. A large number of ladies also were present. Sir Jadunath Roy, an Employers' delegate presided. He proposed the toast of guests to which the Vice-President of the Conference replied.

Mr. Fakirji Cowasji of Karachi, one of the advisers to the Employers' delegate next welcomed the guests on behalf of India and took occasion to remove wrong impressions generally entertained in Western countries regarding India. In the course of his speech Mr. Fakirji Cowasji said: The meeting of this evening in the City of pile builders of the stone age is due to part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles which laid the foundation of the League of Nations and that of the International Labour Conference. Both these organisations have very laudable objects before them. It is for the delegates to these Conferences to secure that these noble objects are realised in practical working for the good of mankind at large.

INDIA MALIGNED.

Continuing Mr. Fakirji Cowasji said India had lately been maligned by some writers. India was a continent in itself in which there existed people of various castes, customs and creeds. It had not been found possible for students of history to give full justice to their description, but persons who had visited India for a few weeks only made bold to pass sweeping remarks on the Indian people, customs, etc. In such cases, writers only gave publicity not to their knowledge of facts, but to their colossal ignorance.

SECOND TO NOW.

Continuing Mr. Fakirji said that that India's womanhood was second to none in the world. He gave historical instances of Indian women's chivalry and heroism, and also drew attention to the effective part played by enlightened Indian women in getting the Sarda Bill passed through the Indian legislature. India played a very important part in the world's progress.

Referring to Indian shipping Mr. Fakirji said Indian sails were seen in very many countries in the past. Regeneration of India was not distant. India had her aspirations as any other country, and he was confident India would realise them soon.

INDIA'S SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

Mr. Fakirji next said tribute to Sir Edward Headlam who was one of the assembled guests, and who, had played a large part in securing to India her first training ship. In conclusion, Mr. Fakirji said that Indians looked forward to the Conference in December which the Viceroy was to convene to solve Indian shipping problems and hoped that satisfactory solution would be found under aegis of Lord Irwin.

The guests spent a pleasant evening and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.—Free Press.

AFGHAN CONSUL GENERAL IN INDIA.

NEW DELHI Oct. 25.

Sirdar Umar Khan who was Afghan Consul General in Delhi and Simla for the ex-King Amanullah has been re-appointed Consul General for India by Nadir Khan. The Sirdar, who for the present is staying at the Swiss Hotel, has taken up a house on Aurangzeb Road in New Delhi.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

(For Details See Page 7.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.